THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 186 . [DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SHERMAN.

THE SIEGE OF SAVANNAH.

The City Closed to the Influx of Refugees.

GARRISON ILLY PROVIDED WITH SUPPLIES.

Further Particulars of the March Through Georgia.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS BY THE WAY

THE QUESTION OF SUPPLIES FOR THE CITY.

FORT MCALLISTER, OGEECHEE RIVER, December 16—My last letter closed with the capture of the strongholds that guarded the approaches to the inner waters of the Ogeechee and the investment of the doomed city. In it I expressed the opinion that the city would be held until Sherman's group upon it had starved out the garrison and the large number of refugees who fled before him and took refuge within the defences.

This belief was grounded upon the reports of our scouts and deserters, who agree that the place is ill provisioned, and unable to stand a month's siege. When Sherman was at Milton, threatening Augusta, there were in Savannah but eight thousand of a garrison, with twenty days' rations. At that time all the roads had been cut, and every avenue for throwing in supplies closed, except via the Savannah river.

The introduction of fifteen thousand more troops, who must be fed, will go far towards hastening the time when starvation will be reached. To her had covered the railway at Coosawatchie, so that trains of supplies could not be sent to from South Carolina, and it is not at all probable that any considerable amount entered by water from Augusta, as our cavalry were constantly threatening the river.

THE CITY CLOSED AGAINST REFUGEES.

Another fact confirmatory of this supposition is that the authorities at Savannah, in view of a siege, closed the city to the admission of negroes, and in some instances to the whites. A man must have considerable influence or his family were forced to remain outside, while the male head was conscripted and placed in the ditches.

On the large rice plantations about the city we found hundreds of negroes, who, when asked who their owners had run them off, replied that the Rebels refused to allow them to enter the city, and had guards stationed on all the avenues of entrance.

SPECULATIONS UPON THE FUTURE.

Should Sherman take Savannah in a few weeks, what will be his next move? is a question propounded to my hearing just now, and it is one that is more easily asked than answered, inasmuch as Sherman has no confidants outside of Grant and the War Department. Nevertheless, to one who has studied carefully Sherman's mode of making and conducting war, his path to victory is not altogether hid from view. My individual opinion, formed upon a careful study of the topography of the country, the force to be met, and the result likely to accrue, is that when Savannah falls, as fall it must ere many weeks, the campaign, so far from being at an end, as Sherman said when Atlanta collapsed, "will have but just commenced."

Thomas, the able co-operator with Sherman, has now so thoroughly crippled the rash and impetuous Hood that to day he cannot muster twenty-five thousand men, were he to "rob the cradle and the grave," and place their inhabitants in the front ranks. Lee has not a man to spare; Bragg has been thoroughly struggler-s scratching for Sherman away to the river, and probably ten thousand more are luxuriating about Charleston and Wilmington. Davis cannot by a stamp of his heel command an army to spring out of the soil. Consequently Sherman's grand army will not have to fight against it twenty thousand men, unless Wilmington and Charleston are abandoned. Which so small a force in his front nothing stands in his way to garrison Savannah with ten thousand or fifteen thousand, make it a fortress, place his gunboats on the river, and, with a few hundred marines attack and capture Augusta, with its foundries and machine shops, laboratories and factories, destroy the railroads centering there, march a column across to Knoxville, and down the valley into the rear of Richmond, laying waste the country and burning the railroads, assail Lee; or, breaking across the Savannah more direct upon Charleston and Wilmington, and enable our vessels—of war to float through the rivers to the heart of the Confederacy.

What his precise route will be no one can safely predict; but it is certain that the Rebel army cannot obtain more men unless they import them, and against the present force Sherman can raid at will. In view of the whole situation, it must be apparent that the death throes are upon the Rebel Government. A few more well directed blows, such as Sherman has given it in Georgia, and Thomas in Tennessee, and the end will appear.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

Sherman's march has fully exploded the common error that the Rebellion could be starved out; that the constant drain upon the white working classes to fill the armies of the Confederacy would leave the ground unfilled and granaries unfilled. Wherever we moved, from Chattanooga to Savannah, every plantation was abundantly stocked, and the barns groaned with the corn and wheat that the fall harvest had produced. Every farm house yard was decorated with sweet-potato pits and corn cribs, which were very thoroughly cleared out by the men in their search for the "staff of life."

TITHES.

If the counties through which Sherman's column passed can be taken as a basis upon which to ground an estimate, Georgia has now furnished enough subsistence yearly to feed fifty thousand men. Every planter pays tithes to the Government on everything raised—a stipulated amount for every negro on his plantation. Sworn statements of the amount produced must be furnished to the officer of the Government.

THE SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE

rarely find utterance, even in the presence of the Yankees. But when they do speak, it is not in vain eulogy of the Rebel army and the cause in which they are engaged. They are broken in spirits, and the haughty secession ladies, who by force of arms and tongue drove their brothers, sons and lovers into the army, are now as meek as singed kittens, and even—too glad to smile upon a good looking Yankee. They all frankly admit that their cause is hopeless—that subjugation awaits them in the future, and all they now wish is for the storm to burst and pass; that peace with them, crushed beneath the Yankee heel, is preferable to the present state of things.

"Great God!" exclaimed one very intelligent Milledgeville lady, whose all had been taken, "little did I think, when I bade my dear boys, who now sleep in their graves, good-by, and packed them off, that this day would come, when old, impoverished, and childless, I must ask the men whom they fought against for a meal of victuals to satisfy my hunger. But it serves me right; I was deceived, drove them to battle, death, and infamy, and here I stand, their murderer."

ESCAPED PRISONERS COME IN.

A large number of prisoners from Rebel jails arrived in during the march. In their escape the negroes materially aided them, feeding and hiding them in canebrakes by day and sending them on by night. At Port Royal I met Captain Elder of the 1st United States Artillery, Major Sandford, of the 5th Connecticut, and thirteen other officers who escaped from Columbia, South Carolina, and by following the Santee river, arrived safely at the fleet, after a perilous journey. They encountered nothing but kindness on the part of field hands, but never trusted house servants who are usually treacherous, and betray them.

I conversed with three men who escaped from a train of cars near Millen, who report that the guard, who were mostly boy-conscripts, advised them to jump from the train, promising not to fire upon them, declaring that the Confederacy was about gone up when Sherman could trot through Georgia at will. About two hundred came from the train, many of whom arrived in.

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF A REAR ATTACK.

Some fears have been expressed that Bragg, who, at last advices, was moving down from Augusta with about ten thousand men gathered for the defence of that city, will attack Sherman's rear on the northeast side of the Savannah; but persons versed in the topography of the country apprehend no danger from that quarter.

Ebenezer creek, five miles in Sherman's rear, is a broad and deep river, running nearly parallel with Sherman's line, and will form an excellent defensive line which our cavalry alone can hold. The canal, running from the Savannah to the Ogeechee, is another very excellent line, upon which Beauregard Bragg would find a watery grave for many of his men were he to attempt its passage.

The Postmaster General has issued an order to Postmasters directing that all mail matter intended for Sherman's army be sent by way of New York. Colonel Markland, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, will leave New York on Saturday, with mails for that army.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

ALL WELL AT SAVANNAH ON DEC. 19.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 16.

The government received official despatches from Savannah on yesterday, when all was well.

A DEMONSTRATION ON THE CITY ON THE 15TH.

From the Charleston Courier, December 18.

We learn that the enemy made a demonstration on Savannah on Tuesday, and were repulsed. It is supposed to have been only a feeler, put forth to ascertain our strength there. General Hardee, in a despatch to General Beauregard, dated Savannah, Tuesday, December 13, reports everything working well, and that in his opinion the enemy were endeavoring to reach the coast by way of Genesis Point and Fort McAllister.

The enemy's fleet off Ossabaw Sound have largely increased. Arrangements have been made which it is confidently believed will interfere very materially with Sherman's progress to war is the coast, if they do not check him altogether. Sherman has been disappointed in not being able to cross the Savannah river into South Carolina, and effect a junction with Foster's forces at Pocotaligo or Coosawhatchie. He was therefore compelled to move down along the Ogeechee. All was quiet along the line of railroad yesterday.

THE CANADIAN DIFFICULTY.

Militia Called to Muster.

QUEBEC, December 19.—The following general orders were issued to-day:—

HEADQUARTERS, QUEBEC, December 19, 1864, Volunteer Militia General Order, No. 1.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to state that he has given orders to call out for actual service, under the provisions of the Volunteer Militia Act, a part of the volunteer militia of this Province, and that the same will consist of thirty companies of rifles or infantry, to be hereafter named.

No. 2. His Excellency desires that all officers commanding battalions, and officers commanding companies not in battalions, will forthwith increase the strength of their several companies of rifles or infantry to sixty-five non-commissioned officers and men, and will hold themselves in readiness for immediate actual service when His Excellency may see fit to call out the same or any part thereof.

No. 3. His Excellency has been pleased to disband Captain Heere's Company of the 9th Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles, or Voltigeurs de Quebec.

By command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief,

(signed) A. DE CALABERRY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, D. A. G. of Militia, L. C.
WALTER POWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, D. A. G. of Militia, U. C.

The thirty companies of volunteers to be called out will be despatched to the frontier as soon as they can be got ready.

Two companies from Quebec and two from Montreal, under command of Colonel Smith, of Montreal, will be ready to march in a couple of days, and will be despatched to Windsor and Sarnia. The headquarters of Colonel Smith will be at Windsor, and the balance of the companies required to make up his battalion will be placed under his command as they are called out.

Col. Durie's headquarters will be at Niagara, where he will take a couple of companies of his own battalion, and the remaining companies will be drawn from other points.

Colonel Taylor, of London, will be stationed at Lapraire. The several companies under his command will likewise be drawn from different points in the Province.

The whole force, when called out, will number about two thousand men.—*Toronto Globe.*

Deaths of Union Prisoners at Charleston.

The following is a partial list of Union prisoners of war who have died at Charleston, S. C., from August 26, 1863, to December 12, 1864:—

Lieutenant P. A. White, Company B, 83d Pennsylvania, died September 15, of chronic diarrhœa.
J. P. Redmond, Company I, 1st District Columbia, died September 24, of febris typhoid.
Corporal T. C. Rice, Company D, 103d Pennsylvania, died September 21, of chronic diarrhœa.
William Pontious, Company B, 103d Pennsylvania, died September 24, of chronic diarrhœa.
B. Mauie, Company A, 7th New Jersey, died September 23, of chronic diarrhœa.
B. Mahlrazic, unknown, died September 23, of chronic diarrhœa.
C. C. Moore, Company G, 20 Maryland, died September 24, of chronic diarrhœa.
J. Carey, Company B, 23 U. S. S. S., died September 24, of chronic diarrhœa.
Samuel Keefe, Company B, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, died September 26, of chronic diarrhœa.
J. Kescodolin, Company I, 14th Pennsylvania, died September 26, of chronic diarrhœa.
J. Vorley, Company E, 103d Pennsylvania, died September 26, of chronic diarrhœa.
—— McGlyn, Company C, 9th New Jersey, died October 1, of chronic diarrhœa.
Frank Colby, 1st Maryland Artillery, died October 1, of chronic diarrhœa.
J. M. Jones, Company K, 107th Pennsylvania, died October 1, of chronic diarrhœa.
H. Rugel, Company H, 54th Pennsylvania, died October 2, of chronic diarrhœa.
A. J. Bower, Company D, 103d Pennsylvania, died October 4, of chronic diarrhœa.
J. Mahone, Company O, 24 Maryland, died October 4, of chronic diarrhœa.
Lieutenant J. C. Carman, Company E, 107th Pennsylvania, died October 5, of yellow fever.
D. Davidson, Company A, 104th Pennsylvania, died October 5, of chronic diarrhœa.
D. Steiner, Company G, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, died October 8, of chronic diarrhœa.
N. S. Wilkins, Master's clerk, United States Navy, Philadelphia, died October 8, of consumption.
Patrick Maloney, United States Marines, died October 12, of chronic diarrhœa.
Corporal S. F. Pritchard, Company E, 140th Pennsylvania, died October 23, of chronic diarrhœa.
F. Pellinger, Company I, 16th United States Infantry, died October 24, of scorbutus.
G. W. Walters, Company H, 103d Pennsylvania, died October 24, of scorbutus.
N. Thomas, Company E, 54th Pennsylvania, died October 26, from having been amputated.
Lieutenant C. R. Vose, Company E, 58th Pennsylvania, died October 27, of yellow fever.
H. R. Nelsh, Company A, 50th Pennsylvania, died October 30, of an abscess.
N. Hurly (negro), died November 8, from wounded leg.
Lieutenant W. Hawkins, Company B, 5th Maryland, died November 6, of dysentery.
Sergeant J. N. Parr, Company D, 55th New Jersey, died November 12, of pneumonia.
Corporal J. H. Chadwick, Company C, 1st Maryland Cavalry, died December 2, of chronic diarrhœa.
D. Strickland, Company H, 3d Maryland Cavalry, died December 2, of chronic diarrhœa.
J. Killen, Company A, 1st District Columbia Cavalry, died December 2, of chronic diarrhœa.
R. Sampson, Company I, 13th New Jersey, died December 4, of chronic diarrhœa.
H. H. Cole, Company M, 24 Pennsylvania Cavalry, died December 5, of chronic diarrhœa.
John Ellison, Company I, 55th Pennsylvania, died December 5, of chronic diarrhœa.
G. F. Mock, Company I, 1st Maryland, died December 6, of chronic diarrhœa.
C. K. McKee, 103d Pennsylvania, died December 7, of chronic diarrhœa.
J. McCabe, Company K, 102d Pennsylvania, died December 7, of chronic diarrhœa.
Lieutenant Phillips, Company H, 9th New Jersey, died December 9, of chronic diarrhœa.

PAS JIST SAM.—During the last winter a "contraband" came into the Federal lines, in North Carolina, and was marching up to the officer of the day to give an account of himself, whereupon the following colloquy ensued:—

"What's your name?"
"My name's Sam."
"Sam what?"
"No, sah; not Sam Watt. I'se jist Sam."
"What's your other name?"
"I hasn't got no odder name, sah. I'se Sam; dat's all."
"What's your master's name?"
"I'se got no massa now; massa ranned away—yah, yah, I'se a free nigger now."
"Well, what is your father's and mother's name?"
"I'se got none, sah; never had none. I'se jist Sam—nobody else."
"Have not you any brothers and sisters?"
"No, sah! never had none. No bradder, no sister, no fadder, no mudder, no massa—nothing but Sam. When you see Sam you see all dere is of us."

—The white-fish of our great lakes have attracted British attention, and it is proposed to introduce them into the lakes of Cumberland and Scotland, now almost valueless.

THIRD EDITION

BUTLER---PORTER.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

Arrival of the Fleet in Cape Fear River.

WILMINGTON AROUSED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, December 23.—A special despatch to the *Tribune* says:—

WASHINGTON, December 22.—General Grant telegraphs that Richmond papers just in state that an official despatch from Wilmington, North Carolina, dated yesterday (Wednesday), at 10 A. M., reports that the advance of the enemy's fleet arrived off that port during the night. Over thirty steamers are now assembling, and more following.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—The *Republican* says:—

The Government received a despatch last night from General Grant at City Point, announcing that the Richmond papers of yesterday morning (the 22d), contain an official despatch from General Bragg to Jeff. Davis, dated Fort Fisher, New Inlet, December 21, (Wednesday), reading as follows:—

Despatch from General Bragg.

"The entire fleet of the enemy is in sight, but cannot operate.

"The weather continues bad.

"We are able to hold Wilmington."

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

BALTIMORE, December 23.—The Associated Press letter from Fortress Monroe says the Charleston *Courier* of the 16th contains the following:—

A flag-of-truce boat brought up on Thursday one hundred and four paroled Confederate officers from Fort Pulaski.

The Yankee officers in the fleet report that General Sherman and staff have arrived at Hilton Head. Also, that it was rumored that Savannah was to capitulate at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday.

They had learned of the fall of Fort McAllister, but give no particulars.

Another thousand of Yankee prisoners will be taken down this morning. This completes the exchange, and makes the number turned over by Colonel Hatch 11,000.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 21.—There is nothing of interest transpiring in this department. The enemy keeps up their fire, but not so persistently as formerly, on the Dutch Gap canal. Very few casualties occur, owing to precautions taken to avoid the shells.

For the week ending December 18, 180 deserters had reached Richmond from the Union armies, and would be forwarded to the border to start for their homes on blockade-runners.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 22.—The report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company is published. The California end of the road shows the earnings of thirty-one miles of road for seven months, during which time it has been in operation, to be $103,000 in gold, of which $18,000 in gold was net profit. The road is graded twelve miles further into the mountains.

The treasure received at this place for the last ten days amounts to nearly $1,750,000. Currency and coin bills on Atlantic cities are offering at about previous rates. Money is easy, with a tendency to lower rates.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 23.

The Case of Colonel Baker.

The Criminal Court of this district yesterday charged the jury in the case of Colonel Baker, that arbitrary arrests are unjustifiable unless the officer making the arrest shows his authority. Colonel Baker was found guilty of assault and battery.

Decision of Internal Revenue Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that scrap iron is not subject to tax, it having once paid it in the ore. This reverses the practice of the Bureau.

The Potomac Frozen Up.

The mail-boat *Webster*, from City Point yesterday, is not only frozen up, but is aground a mile below Washington.

The ice in the Potomac to-day was sufficiently thick to permit sick persons to walk ashore from the steamer.

The French Mission.

Senator Hale's name was presented to the President to-day for the French mission. He is supported by sundry Republican Senators, while prominent ones of the Democratic persuasion are especially jealous. Among the new and possible candidates for the mission the name of General Fremont is brought forward. It is claimed his selection would prove more valuable to us and acceptable to the French court than that of any other public man.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Mrs. Hutchins Pardoned—The Courts-Martial, &c.

BALTIMORE, December 23.

I learn that Mrs. Sarah Hutchins, wife of Thomas Hutchins, who was convicted recently by a military commission here, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in Fitchburg prison, Massachusetts, and five thousand dollars fine, has been pardoned by the President. Mrs. Hutchins was convicted for sending a sword to the Rebel Harry Gilmor.

The Military Commission and Courts-Martial here have adjourned until Tuesday after Christmas.

Monday will be observed as Christmas here by suspending business.

MATCHES IN SAN FRANCISCO.—They manufacture matches in San Francisco which can be trodden upon or rolled under foot without igniting, and which, after having been manufactured a month, may be immersed in water for ten or fifteen minutes, and when taken out will not only ignite but hold a flame. The wood used is Port Orford cedar. They sell at wholesale for $1·70 per gross.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of Union Prisoners from Texas—General Hamilton—Rebel Movements on the Rio Grande, etc.

CAIRO, December 22.—The steamer *Pauline Carroll*, from New Orleans on the 15th inst., arrived at this port to-day with a few bales of cotton.

The steam transport *Clinton*, from Galveston on the 12th, has arrived at New Orleans with three hundred and forty-two exchanged prisoners from Camp Groce, Texas. The men, who were in the most wretched condition, have been supplied with the necessary articles for their comfort by the agent of the Sanitary Commission. General Hamilton and family also arrived at Brazos on the steamer *Clinton*.

Late Matamoras papers state that reinforcements had arrived at Brazos, Santiago is swelling our force there to three thousand, fifteen hundred of whom are negroes. The Rebels make frequent sallies from Brownsville, which is not fortified, and have numerous skirmishes with the Federal troops.

There is no change to report in the New Orleans markets.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

The Union Victories in Southwestern Virginia.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

East Tennessee.

From the Atlanta Register, Jan. 14.

Citizens direct from Knoxville say that heavy Union reinforcements from Chattanooga to Knoxville, carpenters, etc., and troops to the latter place. It is understood that the garrisons at Chattanooga, Cleveland and Loudon have been removed to Knoxville. We regret to learn that the Bristol Railroad has been destroyed by the enemy.

Peace Resolutions in the North Carolina Legislature.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Fox's peace resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of twenty four to twenty, and kept there, despite a vigorous effort to resurrect them.

A Timely Invention.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 20.

There is now in successful operation at the Confederate States Laboratory, in this city, a machine capable of turning out three hundred and forty thousand percussion caps in eight hours, filling and priming them. The fastest machine in the United States, of which we have any knowledge, is Wright's pistol, which turns out fifty thousand in two hours.

The champion Confederate machine, or machines—as there are two of them—are capable of turning out an amount of work by three hands that formerly required one hundred and twenty operatives. The inventor is Captain Wesley N. Smith, of manufacturing laboratory, whose skill, perseverance, and ingenuity first called into existence, at the inception of the war, the extensive laboratory works now operating in Richmond.

The graduated fuse-cutter, now in general use, is another of Captain Smith's inventions, and has demonstrated its entire efficiency on numerous occasions. The inventor of the above laborsaving machines is still devoting his experience and knowledge, gained by twenty-five years of study, to the invention of machinery calculated to substitute able bodied labor, now so sorely needed in the active operations of the army.

Latest from the West Virginia Raid.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, December 18.

This raid turns out to be an extensive and damaging one. Our account of yesterday morning left the enemy reported to be advancing on Abingdon. The report unfortunately proved to be correct. They reached that place at half past nine o'clock on Wednesday night, December 14. We have heard nothing of their operations there. They could not have tarried long, however, as they pushed on and reached Glade Spring depot by nine o'clock yesterday morning, December 15. At this point we learn they captured and destroyed two more trains of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The losses in rolling stock on the Virginia and Tennessee road sum up, as far as we have ascertained, three locomotives, six passenger coaches, and fourteen flats. One of the engines—the A. V. Brown—was probably the finest up the road, and will be greatly missed. On the East Tennessee and Virginia road two engines and a number of cars were destroyed.

Glade Spring is at the junction of the salt works branch and the main road, and is distant only eight miles from the salt works.

The loss of the works, should that misfortune occur, would certainly be a severe blow, but not a ruinous one. Phœnix-like, they could be resuscitated from their ashes in time and set to work again.

The last heard from the raiders, they were moving in the direction of Marion, Smyth county, and were within one mile of that place, instead of advancing on the salt works, as we had supposed they would. Marion is sixteen miles this side of Glade Spring.

It is supposed that the enemy did not consider themselves strong enough to attack the salt works. Burbridge having had one taste of that place is willing to give it the go by this time.

There is a railroad bridge just at Marion and three within two miles of the place, all considerable bridges, and will doubtless be destroyed. There are also large iron-works at Marion.

The Printers Fleeing the Rebel Confederacy—Trial of Five Typos for Desertion.

From the Richmond Whig, December 20.

The three printers who were caught while attempting to escape to the Yankees are still being tried by militia court-martial, which sits in the State Court House. The two Pavants, refugees from the Richmond *Dispatch* office, were being tried yesterday. Though exempt, by act of Congress, from military service, and not belonging to any regular military organization, they are being tried for *desertion!* and if convicted will be shot—by the Printers' Guard! If attempting to go to the enemy is desertion, they are guilty by their own confession, and must be convicted. There is a popular fallacy, which is in a fair way to be exploded by the trial, that *desertion* is an offence that can only be committed by persons belonging to the land or naval forces.

The Rebel Commissary-General of Prisoners.

From the Richmond Enquirer, December 20.

General John H. Winder is expected to reach Richmond to-day, for a conference with the Secretary of War. As we have already stated, this is a new office to which the general has been appointed, with the control of all the prisoners of war and prison posts east of the Mississippi river. We understand he will establish his headquarters at Augusta, Georgia.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS.—Judge Read.—Keichline, trustee, etc., vs. Collins. An action to recover for waste. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $150.

No other case on the list being ready for trial, jurors were discharged for the term and Court adjourned.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. H. W. Lunt. Indictment for enticing and aiding soldiers to desert. Before reported. Verdict not guilty.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Allison.—Edward Mitchell, Samuel C. Flanigan, Hugh O'Brien, and John Gardner, charged with conspiracy to defraud, were tried this morning. The Commonwealth alleged that those parties had combined and taken an establishment in Laurel street, ostensibly to carry on an honest trade in the rendering out and sale of tallow, their real intention, however, being to cheat and defraud.

The programme was to put a small quantity of tallow in a barrel, on that a large quantity of clay or dirt, and on that another layer of tallow, so that at either end the barrel would appear to be filled with tallow. This original idea seemed, to a certain extent, to have been acted upon, as several barrels of the bogus article were shown to have been sold at the market price per pound for tallow; and the discovery having been made of the fraud, all the parties were arrested.

The combination or conspiracy to perpetrate this fraud was not clearly made out, and as this was the gist of the case, the jury acquitted.

Charles W. Brooke, Esq., for defendants.

Jurors were discharged from further attendance, and the Court was adjourned till to-morrow.

Jurors who have been summoned to attend this Court for the second period of the December Term, commencing Monday next, December 26, will attend, when they will be discharged until Tuesday, January 3, to which day the Court will be adjourned.

THOMAS.

THE GREAT VICTORIES.

Official List of Rebel Officers Captured.

The Situation—Incidents of the Rebel Retreat.

The latest reports place Hood's army at Duck river, near Columbia, which he was crossing as rapidly as possible, when Thomas put-ting eight-eenth.

The Rebels had made something of a stand near Spring Hill, where there were pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners were captured.

The telegraph has been completed to Spring Hill, and yesterday morning General Thomas telegraphed here for additional forces to come out to gather in the Rebel stragglers who were to be found everywhere in the surrounding country.

It is said that in passing through Franklin the Rebels cutting in the stores and a number of private residences. Many Union men have been cruelly crippling everybody able to go into the army, and confiscating the property of all upon the plea of disloyalty. It is said that they will make a free use of whatever may be in the stores in Columbia, now that they have to leave. A citizen of Columbia informs us that nearly all the mills in Maury county had been burned by the Federals when they were evacuating that region, and when the Rebels shall have left the county, the citizens will find themselves poorer by several millions of dollars.

The number of prisoners captured from Hood's army, including his wounded found at Franklin, will, it is now supposed, reach from 9000 to 13,000, including one major-general and four brigadiers. Among the latter is William A. Quarles, of Clarksville, who was, before the war broke out, Superintendent of Banks in this State. He was wounded in the battle of Franklin. The number of rebel officers captured is fifty-eight, including two at Murfreesboro and three between Franklin and Spring Hill. It is supposed this is nearly all the artillery Hood had.

A large force has been put to work to repair the Decatur Railroad, and trains will soon follow the army.—*Nashville Dispatch, 20th.*

REBEL OFFICERS CAPTURED.

The following commissioned officers, prisoners of war, captured in the battles of Thursday and Friday, were sent North by the train on Sunday:—

Major-General Edward Johnson, C. S. A.
Brigadier-General Thomas B. Smith, C. S. A.
Brigadier-General Henry K. Jackson, C. S. A.

COLONELS.

Wm. D. Mumford, 20th Va. — Wm. M. Forbes, 45th Tenn
Samuel H. Hunter, 16th La. — M. McSweeny, 5th Ky.
J. J. Newton, 10th Tenn Cav.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

W. F. Penn-ington, 4th La. — Wm. C. Clifton, 39th Miss
J. D. Weeden, 45th Ala.

MAJORS.

Arthur Pleasant, 39th La. — G. W. Hunter, 41st Miss
Ed. J. Pitchie, 6th La. — Henry Shoolbred, 20th Ga.
B. F. Kennedy, 10th Tenn. — D. Stewart, commanding battery at Selby.
Joseph A. Mc. Gehee, Miss.
Joseph A. Leah, 4th Florida.

CAPTAINS.

Sung Yen, 1st Miss S. S. — Asst.-Surg. Granville D. Lewis, 2nd Tenn Inf. Asst.-Surg. W. Wood, 4th Ala. 39th Tenn Cav. — Asst.-Surg Henry D. Ezell, 10th Tenn Cav.

CAPTAINS.

Martin B. Mitchell, staff of General Stewart; Henry A. Hamlett, Forrest's escort; John M. Thompson, 1st Florida Cavalry; Robert Bell, 1st Tenn Cav.; Thomas Bell, 1st Tenn Cav.; Charles W. Lovelace, Selden's Battery.

[Table of captains and lieutenants, with their commands, omitted.]

Thos. D. Giles, Bowan's Bat. — C. H. Schlatter, 1st Ga. S. S.
Napoleon Tarrant's Bat. — John W. Lawson, 39th Miss.
R. E. Barowich, do. — J. F. Cherry, 10th Texas Cav.
F. Fiser, 3d Con. S. S. S. — M. N. Gilbert, 39th Miss.
E. F. Lawson, 24 Miss S. S. — J. C. Dodd, 41st Tennessee.
R. C. King, 1st Bat. Ga. S. S. — M. G. Burton, 10th Tenn Cav.
J. W. Watts, 4th Miss Cav. — J. C. Dodd, 41st Tennessee.
S. A. Hayden, 30th La. — J. A. Harrison, 9th Miss.
T. J. Gibson, 24th Miss. — W. H. Tipps, 45th Tenn.
F. H. Price, 39th Tenn. — Robert Johnson, 20th Ala.
Jos. L. Ingram, 2d Tex. — W. D. Hall, 41st Tenn.
Wm. J. Reddy, 35th Tenn. — D. Dix, 39th Tenn.
Jas. Reid, 4th La. — J. W. Farmer, 20th Ala.
J. W. Lavender, 4th Ark. — R. Rosemine, 4th La.
J. W. Langley, 25th Miss. — Chas. H. Ross, 20th Ga.
W. G. Carson, 39th Tenn. — M. Mayer, 20th Tenn.
E. A. Rowe, 4th Miss. — H. C. Wyatt, 20th Tenn.
J. S. Townsend, 39th Miss. — J. R. Crawford, 46th Ala.
C. P. Bowen, 39th Ga. — J. M. Stovall, 9th Ala.
D. A. Kearney, 10th Tenn. — L. Henderson, 45th Ala.
C. P. Bowen, 39th Ga.
D. A. Kearney, 10th Tenn.
J. R. Stovall, 29th Ala. — Chas. J. Smith, 17th Ala.
T. A. Hamilton, 45th Ark. — T. Water, Watts' Bat.
J. C. White, 42d Ala. — H. Leigh, 39th Miss.
W. M. Wimberly, 45th Miss. — Wm. G. Young, 2d Miss.
H. P. Wilson, 39th Ala. — Jacob F. Shiner, 1st Ark.
J. Anderson, 1st Ga. — C. W. Shumake, 20th Tenn.
J. W. Smotherman, 20th Ala. — W. H. Spencer, 20th Ala.
J. W. Smith, 6th Fla. — J. P. Sr., 3d Ala.
Wm. Brawner, 39th Miss. — J. Spencer, 20 Ala.
R. J. Stewart, 39th Miss. — J. P. Sr., 3d Ala.
W. S. Sanders, 39th Ala. — F. E. Dillon, 45th Miss.
J. W. McClellan, 1st Miss. — W. C. Dillon, 45th Miss.
H. P. Wilson, 39th Ala. — W. G. Young, 2d Miss.
D. Anderson, 1st Ga. — Jacob F. Shiner, 1st Ark.
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R. J. Stewart, 39th Miss. — F. E. Dillon, 45th Miss.
W. S. Sanders, 39th Ala. — W. C. Dillon, 45th Miss.
J. W. McClellan, 1st Miss. — J. Geo. 39th Tenn.
J. K. McBride, 22d Ala. — J. S. Cook, 4th Fla.
G. W. Montgomery, 16th Ala. — D. C. Gaidt, 45th Ala.
N. C. Murphy, 39th S. C. — T. N. Heiser, 6th Fla.
C. A. McEvoy, 5th Ala. — T. C. Heath, 3d Fla.
T. W. Jenkins, 24th Ala. — G. J. Harris, 5th Ala.
H. C. Orr, 25th Miss. — J. T. Davis, 45th Ala.
N. Speer, 39th N. C. — J. Cunningham, 39th Miss.
T. J. Park, 39th Miss. — J. W. Cawthorn, 39th Miss.
Virginia, 39th Miss. — J. M. Chadwick, 39th Miss.
N. V. Rudd, sponsor, 25th Miss. — J. M. Chadwick, 39th Miss.
W. D. Hay, 31st Tenn. — J. F. Doman, 9th Ala.
G. B. Dyer, 25th Ga. — J. R. Jones, 39th Tenn.
T. C. Brown, 39th Tenn. — W. W. Jackson, 39th Ga.
J. E. Finch, 9th Ala. — W. M. Jones, 39th Ga.
T. B. Beaver, 4th La. — R. S. Jackson, 29th Ala.
M. L. Rees, 4th Ark. — D. S. Stone, 19th Miss.
S. A. Bryant, 39th Tenn. — W. C. Wallace, 41st Miss.
J. Brunson, 39th Tenn. — J. W. Hall, 39th Tenn.
J. W. Fleming, 7th Miss. — S. Wright, 39th Tenn.
J. Griffin, 39th Ga. — J. W. Williams, 39th Ga.
F. Eccle, 39th La. — J. A. Anderson, 4th Ark.
M. Griffin, 4th Tenn. — J. Anthony, 39th Ala.
J. W. Gilbert, 42d Ga. — W. E. Allen, 16th La.
B. S. Grant, 39th Ga. — W. Bennett, 37th Ga.
J. M. Griffin, 39th Ga. — W. H. Barnett, 45th Miss.
J. S. Ellis, 4th La. — A. H. Rose, 6th Fla.
W. Bliss, 12th La. — T. Dismukes, 41st Ala.

LIEUTENANTS.

T. D. Giles, Bowan's Bat. — C. H. Schlatter, 1st Ga. S. S.
Napoleon Tarrant's Bat. — John W. Lawson, 39th Miss.
R. E. Barowich, do. — J. F. Cherry, 10th Texas Cav.
F. Fiser, 3d Con. S. S. S. — M. N. Gilbert, 39th Miss.
R. C. King, 1st Bat. Ga. S. S. — M. G. Burton, 10th Tenn Cav.
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S. A. Hayden, 30th La. — J. A. Harrison, 9th Miss.
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Wm. J. Reddy, 35th Tenn. — D. Dix, 39th Tenn.
Jas. Reid, 4th La. — J. W. Farmer, 20th Ala.
J. W. Lavender, 4th Ark. — R. Rosemine, 4th La.
J. W. Langley, 25th Miss. — Chas. H. Ross, 20th Ga.
W. G. Carson, 39th Tenn. — M. Mayer, 20th Tenn.
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J. S. Townsend, 39th Miss. — J. R. Crawford, 46th Ala.
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W. S. Sanders, 39th Ala. — F. E. Dillon, 45th Miss.
J. W. McClellan, 1st Miss. — W. C. Dillon, 45th Miss.
J. K. McBride, 22d Ala. — J. Geo. 39th Tenn.
G. W. Montgomery, 16th Ala. — J. S. Cook, 4th Fla.
N. C. Murphy, 39th S. C. — D. C. Gaidt, 45th Ala.
C. A. McEvoy, 5th Ala. — T. N. Heiser, 6th Fla.
T. W. Jenk

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Last Night's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1864.

Mr. CLARK (N. H.) President pro tem. in the chair.

Mr. SPRAGUE presented some papers accompanied by a letter from the secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the signals between Providence R. I. and New York. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) presented a petition from several officers in the army, asking increased pay. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported adversely to the House bill to drop from the rolls certain officers in the army. The report states that the House bill does not leave any discrimination to be used on the matter, while it is evident much discrimination ought to be used. He urges that the President has already as much power in the matter as is necessary or expedient. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of John Rumsey asking for a pre emption of amnesty. He has also two wood cuts, bear testimony to the Government of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER removed back several petitions in relation to the re-interior treaties which had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as for the discharge of the Committee as the subject had been reported upon.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the manner in which the Bureau of Military Justice has been managed, and whether the benevolent object of the Government in so assisting the Home could not be better achieved in some other way.

Mr. LANE, Kansas, offered a resolution to suspend the sale of the lands of the Kansas Sac and Fox Indians to be 5th of December, 1865.

Mr. HARLAN (Iowa) inquired what was the object of this resolution.

Mr. LANE replied that at the time appointed for the sale, the people of his country were engaged in the campaign against Price and the consequence was that the lands had been purchased by speculators.

At the request of Mr. HARLAN (Iowa), the subject was postponed or a short time.

On motion of Mr. CLARK a bill offered by him at the last session, requiring all lawyers practicing in the United States courts to take the oath of allegiance to the United States was taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON (Md.) suggested that the bill be amended so as to read that the oath should be taken on or before the 4th day of March, instead of from and after the passage of the bill. He wished this done so as the Courts could have notice.

Mr. SUMNER seconded the amendment, and the bill was passed, after some remarks against its pendency by Messrs. SAULSBURY (Del.) and DAVIS (Ky.), yeas 21, nays 4.

Those voting in the negative were Messrs. BUCKALEW, DAVIS, RICE and SAULSBURY.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) introduced an amendment to the house bill to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army. This amendment provides, first, that it is not within the intent of the act of March, 1851 entitled "An act to authorize the brevetting of volunteer and other officers in the United States service," to make distinction as to pay be ween officers of volunteers and officers, including the regular army, but that such brevet rank does not entitle any officer to increase of pay.

Second. That if a soldier discharged or wounded received in battle die before receiving the bounty provided by the act of March, 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to authorize the employment of volunteers," the bounty due shall descend to his heirs in the same manner and order of succession as if he had died in the service.

The amendments were ordered to be printed.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Del.) offered a resolution, which was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether the militia called out for thirty and a hundred days in last July were exempt from the draft.

Mr. POMEROY (Kansas) called up the resolution of Mr. LANE in relation to the sale of Indian lands. He moved to amend by postponing the sale to the 1st of July, instead of the 1st of December next. Mr. LANE accepted the amendment and the resolution was passed.

Mr. HENDERSON (Mo.) called up the House resolution to increase the pay of employees of the Capitol.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) was opposed to increasing the pay of the Capitol employees. If there was any increase of pay it should be in favor of the soldiers and sailors of the army.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate, at half past one o'clock, adjourned to meet on Thursday, January 5th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 1864.

The Porter-Butler Expedition off Cape Fear.

Richmond papers of Tuesday are without any further news from Savannah. A telegram from Wilmington, North Carolina, states that on Monday, the 26th, vessels of the Yankee fleet had arrived off Cape Fear River, and more were in sight.

The Case of Colonel Baker.

In the case of Colonel BAKER, charged with false imprisonment for the arrest of Dr. GWYNNE, contractor to the Treasury Department, Judge WYLIE charged the jury to-day that it is no justification of said assault and battery if the jury shall further find that, having ground of suspicion or belief that said STUART GWYNNE was attempting to defraud, or had defrauded the Treasury Department in the execution of the contract with said Department he was then executing. The Secretary of the Treasury instructed defendant to make said arrest without showing the express authority of the President to said Secretary to order said arrest, and in the absence of proof of such express authority defendant has no justification for said assault and battery. The jury, upon such a charge, could not but find him guilty. Governor STANTON, counsel for BAKER, took out an appeal to the Court in Banc, and there is but little doubt of its being reversed. If it should not the Secretary of War and all others who have ordered arrests made are subject to indictment.

Projectiles for Rifled Ordnance.

We made mention, yesterday, of a very interesting experiment with the Alsterdam improved projectile, made at the Arsenal in this city. The object of the trial was to obtain a projectile which would ignite the common paper fuse, and which would not strip in firing. The inventor, Mr. AMSTERDAM, ascertained, by repeated experiments, that soft metal, in firing, was liable to strip, and was totally unfit for use in shells of large calibre. He, accordingly, adopted an expanding cap of brass, which takes the grooves perfectly, and during the trial did not strip in a single instance. The test was made with a 60-pounder Parrott gun, as being from its increasing twist the most severe ordeal for the shell. The result fully vindicated the expectations which had been formed by those acquainted with the projectile, and gave entire satisfaction to the officers in charge. The fuze was ignited in every instance. The superiority of these projectiles consists in their exact windage, which is obtained by bearings of expanding alloy. Every shell describes the same line of flight, obtaining a great range and great accuracy, and by the use of brass as the expanding metal, all danger of stripping is avoided. These shells are to be forwarded to Fortress Monroe for another trial.

Officers for Hancock's Corps.

The following officers have been appointed in General HANCOCK'S Corps:—Colonel Charles B. White, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bird, Majors W. Tritoff, Charles J. Johnson, O. F. Middleton, Lyman G. Wilcox, Captains N. H. Harris, S. W. Bonsell, Wm. McComico, S. Bonher, J. Merra, Ed. H. Root, L. Farr, Wm. Simpson, A. H. Duguine, R. C. Ward, C. J. Ilsley, George H. Cannony, H. N. Smith, W. C. Pennywill, F. F. Morsety, E. F. Warren, First Lieutenants G. A. Vonbraucer, David C. Stoddard, B. F. Wickerthan, R. O'Kane, Second Lieutenants J. Ellendorf, Jos. Kleuline, James Smith, F. K. Jackson, J. H. Benham, S. D. Stiles, J. W. Eckles, Wm. McLaughlin. None have yet been appointed from Pennsylvania or Massachusetts, as the Governors of those States so far declined to request officers to be sent to their respective States to recruit. Those officers will be required to furnish veterans, as follows:—Captains, forty; First Lieutenants, twenty-five; Second Lieutenants, twenty.

Our Returned Prisoners.

The official reports of the Commissioners who have been conducting the recent exchanges off Charleston and Savannah are expected here to-morrow. They will show that not twenty per cent. of the officers and men will ever be fit for duty in the field again, and that five hundred have died since they have been turned over to us. Evidence of the most incontrovertible kind shows that this treatment is the result of a premeditated determination on the part of JEFF. DAVIS to destroy our prisoners.

The Unemployed Generals.

The Senate Military Committee reported adversely on the House bill dismissing unemployed Generals, on the ground that the Secretary of War has sufficient authority already to clear the rolls whenever there is cause nor so doing.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

A delegation of Canadian merchants arrived here to-night to try and prevent the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty. They appeared highly gratified when they found it had not been already repealed.

[DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Breech Loaders to be Examined.

By a special order of the War Department a board of officers, to consist of Maj. THEODORE F. S. LAUDLEY, Ordnance Department; Major JAMES G. BENTON, Ordnance Department; Major HENRY E. MAYNADIER, Twelfth United States Infantry; Captain JOHN D. O'CONNELL, Fourteenth United States Infantry; Captain JOSIAH H. KELLOGG, First United States Cavalry; Captain THEODORE F. RODENBAUGH, Second United States Cavalry; First Lieutenant J. R. EDDIE, Ordnance Department, will convene at Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, on the fourth day of January, 1865, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and at such other place or places and at such time as the Chief of Ordnance or the senior officer of the Board may direct, for the purpose of examining and recommending for adoption a suitable breech loader for muskets and carbines and a repeater or magazine carbine.

Naval Captures.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner *Madena*, on the 8th inst., by the United States steamer *Jackson* and tin-clad *Meckdaid*, in Mississippi Sound. The *Madena* was loaded with one hundred and five bales of cotton.

Admiral STRIBLING, commanding the East Gulf Squadron, writing to the Department from Key West, Florida, reports the capture, on the 10th inst., of the British schooners *Sorie*, with seventy-eight bales of cotton, and *Peep o' Day*, with seven or eight bales. The *Sorie* was taken while endeavoring to run the blockade at Anclote Keys, Florida.

Letters from Sherman's Soldiers.

Colonel MARKLAND, the special Agent of the Post Office Department, reports that the mails were landed, reported and, during the latter part of the 19th, distributed to the entire army of General SHERMAN. In half an hour he sold $21 0 worth of stamps, and could, if he had had them have sold double the amount. He brought with him upward of 10,000 soldiers' letters, which have been mailed here to their respective addresses. The army is in excellent spirits, and their military condition was never better.

Mails for General Sherman's Army.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order to Topmasters, directing that all the mail matter intended for General SHERMAN'S army should be sent by way of New York. Colonel MARKLAND, special Agent of the Post Office Department, will start for New York on Saturday, with the mails for that army.

The National Loans.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan for the week ending on the 17th, were $4,03,000, and to the Treasury loan nearly $2,500,000. The subscription to the Seven-thirties on the 19th, 20th and 21st amounted to $2,588,000, and to the Ten-forties $2,250,000. The latter loan is to be continued on the market.

Ice in the Potomac.

The steamer *Webster*, from City Point, with mails and passengers, did not here early this morning, has not arrived at Washington, being blockaded by the ice several miles below the city. Two boats have been incessantly engaged to-day in the effort to afford relief. A ferry-boat in the Government employ, too far off, is in a similar condition. The ice has thickened since last night.

The St. Albans Raiders.

The statement that the Governor-General of Canada had given up, or was about to give up without in the judicial proceedings, the St. Albans raiders was has been again exposed, must be erroneous. It is presumed in official quarters that the Governor-General has no such power.

A Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized HENRY EDRIS, as Consul of the Swiss Confederation, at Chicago, for he States of Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the northern portion Illinois.

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCILS

A stated meeting of both branches of City Councils was held yesterday at 1 noon.

Select Branch.

President LYND in the Chair. A communication was from ron Lorenz Brown, Quartermaster of the United States Army, asking permission to run steamboats loaded with forage for the United States Government from Wilmington, North Carolina, to the New River landing, and a resolution conferring said authority, provided that the same be preceded by a likeness and the whistle is not blown.

Mr. MCCLELLAN opposed the running of locomotives through the built-up portions of the city. He thought the Government could find sufficient horses and mules to transport his forage. He moved it be referred to the Railroad Committee.

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A communication from gas-fitters on Market street, Broad, asking an increase of wages.

Also, one from certain Professors of Girard College, relative to an increase of salary.

Both communications were referred to the Committee on Gas.

Several ordinances making transfers of funds in the various appropriations were read and approved.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill directing the Mayor to lease to the Penny vania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company the City Railroad upon Market street west of Tenth and upon Broad street, from Olive to Vine, for the term of ten years at an annual rental of $1500. The ordinance was ordained to be printed.

The special committee to investigate certain malpractices attending the contracting of chestnut street Bridge reported that they had given the same careful consideration and find the charges untrue. The report of the committee was accepted.

The ordinance from Common Council providing for the issue of the Northern Liberty Gas Works was concurred in.

The bill making the annual appropriation to the Law Department was concurred in.

Also, a bill making an appropriation to the Clerks of Councils for extra services for 1864.

Also, the bill making an appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor.

Also, the bill making the annual appropriation to the Department of City Property.

The bill from Common Council, making an appropriation for the payment of bounties to volunteers to fill quotas under the present call, was called up and was discussed by Messrs. SPARING GRAY, KAMERLY and others. The bill was discussed in all its lights.

Upon its passage no quorum voted. The following gentlemen answered to their names:—

Messrs. Armstrong, Cattell, Freeman refused to answer), Gimbodo, Gray, (Hodgdon refused to answer), Kelly, Lyndall, Manderson, McElroy, Query, (Hicks and seering refused to answer), Uhler, Zane, Lynd, President—12.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.

This Chamber was called to order at a quarter past three o'clock by President HARGIS.

A communication was received from Colonel S. L. Brown, asking that a locomotive may be allowed to run from Broad and Brown streets to Wilson street wharf, to draw cargo for the Government. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

Also, a communication from A. MIGEET, President of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, relative to the contract for coal. Referred to the Special Committee on the subject.

Also, one from the Mayor, inclosing the same communication, which took a like reference, as follows:—

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, December 21, 1864.

At a special meeting of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held on the 19th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

WHEREAS, he Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of the city, did present a message to the Board on this day, the both ult., calling their attention to the fact that the Philadelphia Gas Works were about to enter into a contract for a supply of coal for the use of the same; and whereas said message was based upon allegations made by him, and not upon official data or facts made known to him, many of said allegations being at least incorrect, and whereas such a statement if allowed to pass uncontradicted, are calculated to do serious injury to the interests of the Trust and to injure the character and reputation of many of the members of his Board, we refrain from interfering with further efforts to furnish us at the lowest possible price to our citizens; be it therefore

Resolved, That his honor, the Mayor, be respectfully requested to confer with the officers of this Trust in regard to the matter, and to take such action as he may deem proper to counteract the efforts of interested coal companies and other parties to injure its usefulness by misrepresenting the acts and motives of its members, in order to secure for themselves, as they have had for a series of years, a monopoly of a supply of coal to the Philadelphia Gas Works.

Resolved, That the officers of some of the Railroads and canals of the Penn and West more and Coal Companies, to control the action of this Board, and to keep up prices of coal, thereby keeping up the price of gas to the consumer should not, and we believe they will be commenced by the Mayor and City Councils, when they are made acquainted with the history of the transactions of the coal companies with this Board. The unjust violations of their contracts for the supply of coal, their cool and cool ed in payment of bills due them their inexcusable demand for higher prices than the stipulated price and the serious injury and impending danger to the Trust caused by the shortness of their supplies, should induce every citizen to co-operate with us in our efforts to reduce the price of gas, by folding the Trust of the control of these monopolizing coal companies.

Resolved, That the officers of the Trust are hereby directed to furnish to the Mayor or to the City Councils any information that may be required by them in regard to the business of the Trust, and that every facility be afforded to any committee appointed, or to be appointed by Councils, to examine into the administration of its affairs.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the contract proposed with Wm. B. Hays is entirely superior to that now existing with the Penn and Westmoreland Coal Companies inasmuch as it provides for a sliding scale of freights to be ow $4 75 for transportation, and ample security is offered for the faithful fulfillment of the contract for thirty thousand tons of coal as proposed, and being at least two dollars below the present selling price of coal, and the contract proposed making ample provision in case of any reduction in the price of mining and transportation for a corresponding reduction.

The ordinance appropriating $100 to pay the Clerks and Messengers for extra services during 1864, under consideration at the time of the adjournment of last meeting was passed—yeas 22; nays 9.

The Committee on Finance reported ordinances making the annual appropriations to the Police Department, of the public building and to the Board of Health, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. POTTER, the chairman of the Committee on Finance, stated that there had been two other reports, but they had not yet been signed by a majority of the committee. One related to the appropriation of $1,000 000 for bounties to volunteers, and the other was in reference to the appropriation for the Fire Department. The last report understood to recommend an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to contract for the extinguishment of fires at an annual cost of $75,000.

Mr. LOUGHLIN submitted an ordinance to make a further appropriation to pay bounties to volunteers. He also presented a communication signed by himself and Mr. Hall, members of the Finance Committee, recommending the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. POTTER thought that it was an unusual matter to take a bill out of the hands of a standing committee in this manner. He handed in a report of the Finance Committee, which had only received the signatures of six members. The report recommends that the bill shall not be passed. The state of the city finances, the vast sums expended or bounties, and the small advantages realized, are the sensible reasons which have brought the Committee to this conclusion. The Bounty Fund Commission believe that the greater portion of the money spent for this purpose is wasted, as scarce one out of four men who go into the service are retained there. It is believed that a better class of men will be obtained by a draft, and the city's money will be better expended for relief to the families of the men.

The bill of Mr. LOUGHLIN was then read. It provides that every man who enlists and is credited to Philadelphia on the next draft shall receive a bounty of $100 for one year; $225 for two years, and $400 for three years. A new Commission, to consist of three gentlemen to be appointed by the Mayor and Presidents of Councils is to be formed. The appropriation is $1 000,000.

Mr. POTTER then presented a memorial prepared by members of the Union League, to be presented to Congress. This paper speaks at length of the evils arising from the bounty-jumping local bounties, the inducements to jump the bounty, and the purchase of recruits by parties from other localities, and suggests various plans by which the difficulties may be overcome. Letters from the Mayor and the members of the Bounty Fund Commission commending the memorial, were also read.

Mr. TAYLOR was in favor of continuing the bounties until the General Government takes some action to make the matter uniform. He offered a proviso that no warrant shall be drawn until a proper officer shall certify that the person to whom the money is payable has been mustered into the service of the United States.

A very long discussion then ensued between Messrs. FURSTEIN, EVANS, WOLBERT, SIMPSON, CRISWELL and BILLINGTON.

The amendment of Mr. TAYLOR was accepted, and the bill was passed.

Mr. POTTER introduced an ordinance to reorganize the Fire Department, as follows:—

Section 1. That the Mayor of the city be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to enter into a contract with a competent person or persons, corporation or corporations, who shall give the necessary security, for the extinguishment of fires in the city, and the care and management of the Fire Department employed for that purpose, at a cost not exceeding the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars annually; and the Mayor is hereby further authorized and requested to adopt such rules and prescribe and exercise such conditions, as he may deem necessary and proper to insure a just and equal distribution of steam fire-engines, hose companies and other fire apparatus among the several wards and districts of the city, and the prompt and efficient use of the same.

Section 2. That the Mayor of the city, the Chief of Police, and the Fire Marshal shall constitute a Board, to be called the Fire Commissioners of the city of Philadelphia, who shall have full power to direct and manage the Fire Department, and to make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of the same, subject only to the terms of the contract as therized to be made by the first section hereof.

Section 3. That the sum of $75,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, and warrants therefor shall be drawn by the Mayor.

Mr. WOLBERT moved to indefinitely postpone the ordinance.

Mr. SIMPSON thought that the time had arrived for making a change. He was satisfied that the present Fire Department is antiquated in its management and that the expenses have increased about 300 per cent since 1854.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was agreed to by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs Aregood, Adams, Bumm, Colehower, Criswell, Dilks, Erdman, Gill, Hagert, Hagenman, Lamb, Leech, Mercer, Miles, Nagle, Peace, Sherman, Taylor, Telford, Vogelbach, Williams, Wolbert—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Bullock, Carr, Gratz, Harrison, Mellendy, Potter, Simon, Soekey, Vaskis, Barger, President—8.

Mr. LEECHER offered a resolution thanking Henry CAREY LEA and Theodore Cuyler for their services in the late Bounty Fund Commission, in the efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties. Adopted.

Also, a resolution of thanks to E. SPENCER MILLER, Esq., late Chairman of the Committee on Defence and Protection, for his praiseworthy efforts to free the city from debt. Adopted.

Mr. BUMM submitted an ordinance to vacate Vining street from Girard avenue to Belgrade street. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

The Chamber then adjourned for the want of a quorum.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,

PRESENT A LARGE

AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

DESIRABLE GOODS

To Buyers, for the Selection of

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

All of which have been purchased at the late Auction Sales, and will be sold at

REDUCED PRICES

TO EFFECT RAPID SALES.

SAXONY DRESS GOODS, at 37½ cents

Do do do 50 do

Do do do 60 do

Do do do 70 do

DOUBLE STRIPED POPLINS, 50 cents.

PLAID POPLINS, $1 00. ALL WOOL POPLINS

SILK AND WOOL POPLINS. EMPRESS CLOTHS.

And a full line of Choice Colors

FRENCH MERINOES,

At prices ranging from $1 25 to $1 00.

RICH PLAID POPLINS.

Do MERINOES.

Do CASHMERES, from 87½c. to $1 00.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, of Viennese and Paris fabrics, in choice designs and colorings.

BLANKET SHAWLS, of new and desirable styles, at reduced prices.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, Etc. Etc.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

12-21-6t Above Willow, Philadelphia.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—I OFFER A large stock of useful and substantial articles for presents, Blankets at $5 larger size and heavier at $10; heavier at $11; and one of the best makes in the market at $12.

Comfortables, good, and weighing 5½ pounds, at $5.

White Counterpanes at $3, $4, and $5.

Marseilles Counterpanes, fine, large, and heavy, at $12, $15, and $20; one lot at $25 that are extra heavy, and largest size made, worth at least $35.

Napkins, warranted all linen, at $3, $4, and $5; among them are some beautiful patterns; the finest are $8.

Red Border Napkins of various qualities.

Doylies at $2 50 and $3

Napkins, colored, for fruit; also the half bleached.

Table Cloths, 2¾ yards long, extra quality, at $6, beautiful small patterns.

Table Cloths, full 3¾ yards long, handsome Damask, with double centre pieces; these are very fine, and will be sold low.

Towels at $2 50 per dozen up; some very handsome ones with beautiful colored borders.

Table Linen, by the yard, in very great variety, at every price, of various patterns and qualities.

Barnsley double Satin Damask, full two yards wide, of beautiful designs and quality unsurpassed.

Cloth Table Covers, in all the colors, from $2 50 up to $6.

Among these will be found some of the most useful presents that can be given.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES,

No. 1012 MARKET street, above fourth.

P. S. Also a nice lot of Linen Handkerchiefs, both in ladies' and gentlemen's; ladies', all linen, from $4 up, and gentlemen's large size from $6 up.

12-22-3t G. B. H.

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS

EYRE & LANDELL.

MERRIMAC CALICOES,

FAST COLORS FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NEW DE LAINES

FOR CHRISTMAS.

3000 Yards French Chintzes, Yard Wide, Fifty Cents, 12-16-13t

USEFUL

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EMBROIDERED PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS,

TABLE AND STAND COVERS.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, CHAMBER TOWELS.

NAPKINS, DOYLIES, BATH TOWELS.

COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW & BOLSTER LINENS.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, from 2 to 7 yards long.

TABLE, DIAPER, AND DAMASK, by the yard.

TABLE NAPKINS (all qualities), DOYLIES.

TABLE COVERS AND TABLE COVERING by the yard.

The Largest Assortment to be found in the City.

ALSO,

LACE AND EMB'D COLLARS, SETTS, SLEEVES.

LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., in every variety.

SILK HDKFS., for Gentlemen and Children.

For Sale by

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

12 22 3t No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW GAMES AND PUZZLES.

The Rabbit in the Garden of Flowers,

FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, $1 00.

THE HOUSE OF WASHINGTON,

ALACE OF SANTA CLAUS,

AND DOMINOS,

Nine Games and fifty Puzzles, for persons of all ages, $1 25,

AND

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND,

AND

HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT,

Nine Games and nine Puzzles, Historical, for persons of all ages, $1 00, are three beautiful Christmas Presents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

No. 715 MARKET Street.

SMITH, ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 23 N. SIXTH Street.

12-20

1864. HOLIDAYS. 1865.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT STREET,

Invite attention to a choice stock of

WRAPPERS,

CARRIAGE BLANKETS,

CARDIGAN JACKETS,

SCARFS AND TIES,

BREAKFAST JACKETS,

GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,

SMOKING CAPS. 12-3-1m

With a superior assortment of other Goods suitable as

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

USEFUL GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—PERCE'S MAGNETIC GLOBES, explaining the attraction of the earth by gravitation; one of the most instructive as well as interesting gifts that can be presented to a child. Price $7 00.

Larger ones for teachers are in preparation.

Finely illustrated works of Prose and Poetry, Photograph Albums, Juveniles, Games, &c.

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & Co.

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Wholesale and Retail.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

Prayers, Hymns, Family and Pocket

BIBLES.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES,

Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique, Relief and Gold.

WILLIAM W. HARDING,

MANUFACTURER,

No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,

12-19 6t BELOW FOURTH, SOUTH SIDE.

BOOKS!

BOOKS!!

BOOKS!!!

The attention of the public is directed to the fine assortment of new and popular books on hand and for sale by

CHARLES DESILVER,

No. 1220 CHESNUT Street.

A large and well selected stock of handsomely bound and fine copies of all the standard works of the day, designed especially for

GIFTS DURING THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS.

Also, a variety of Juveniles, Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Autograph, and Scrap Albums, Diaries, Bibles, Prayer books &c.

Also on hand, three sets of the Popular Chinese Game,

"THE RACE COURSE."

The only sets in the country not in private hands. PRICE $25.

Ready on the 15th instant,

a new steel plate Map of the State of Virginia, showing the Oil Regions, new railroads, &c. &c. Sent by mail, post paid. Price fifty Cents.

CHARLES DESILVER,

12-15-9t No. 1220 CHESNUT Street.

ALBUMS.

PATENT

HINGE-BACK

ALBUMS,

Warranted to be superior to any others made.

A FINE ASSORTMENT

OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

EYRE'S,

12-19-6t No. 10 S. EIGHTH STREET.

TO THE TRADE.

The PUBLICATIONS of

BREWER & TILESTON,

consisting of

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HILLARD'S READERS,

LEACH & SWAN'S ARITHMETIC, &c. &c.,

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CHARLES DESILVER,

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Gems from the Dissolute Court.

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Prescott's Works.

Bayard Taylor's Works.

Hood's Works.

Lord Bacon's Works—fine edition.

Hallam's Works—10 vols

ALEXANDER K. SIMONS' Book Rooms,

No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, second story.

N B.—A liberal discount made on all purchases. 12 15-10t

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thankful to our friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, we would inform them that having made extensive alterations in our establishment, we are now prepared to execute Pictures in the satisfaction of all who may favor us with a call. Having now at our command increased facilities, we take pleasure in soliciting a discerning public to compare the execution of our work with that produced at any other establishment in the United States. We would also state that our

GALLERY IS FREE TO ALL

for the examination of specimens. Notwithstanding the advance of material used, and wages of hands employed, we are yet furnishing

PICTURES AT THE OLD PRICES.

Photo Miniatures.

Ivorytypes.

Life-size Heads in Crayon, Oil, and Pastel.

Cabinet size heads in Crayon, Oil, and Pastel.

Imperial Photos and Colored, 13-14, 8-10 4-4, and 1-2 sizes.

Carte de Visite Vignettes, full size, 3-4, &c., $3 50 per dozen.

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Outside views taken at short notice.

HENSZEY & Co.,

Photographers,

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USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LADIES' TRAVELING BAGS,

LADIES' SHOPPING BAGS,

GENTS' TRAVELING BAGS,

GENTS' EXCURSION BAGS,

FINE GOODS,

AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

RETICULES, POCKET-BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, and everything useful for the Traveler and Excursionist.

A large stock, suitable for Presents.

JAMES E. BROWN,

TRUNK AND BAG MANUFACTURER,

No. 708 CHESNUT St.,

12 16 1m Opposite Masonic Hall.

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F. SCHUELLERMANN & CO.,

No. 79 N. EIGHTH Street,

are now offering, at great bargains, a full and splendid assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BLANKET and BROCHE SHAWLS.

DRESS GOODS, in every variety.

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One case more of those 4-4 extra heavy Bleached Muslins, 50 cents.

One case more New York Mills Bleached Muslin.

One case extra heavy plaided Shaker Flannel.

One case fine Shaker Flannel.

Bargains in Plain and Plaid Poplins, Merinoes, Black and Colored Silks, &c. &c., at

12-15-17-24-3t No. 79 N. EIGHTH Street,

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!

CONWAY & BROTHER,

No. 823 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [12-7-2w

ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST

ASSORTMENT OF

PAINT BOXES,

DECALCOMANIA PICTURES AND WHITE VASES,

PICTURES AND PICTURE BOOKS,

WRITING PORTFOLIOS,

AND OTHER

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

Of the choicest kind, at moderate prices,

SCHOLZ & JANENTZKY,

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D. W. CLARK,

No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now on hand a very large stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY, and

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Selected expressly for the coming HOLIDAY TRADE, which are being sold at extraordinarily low prices. We have a large stock of the following goods:—

Gold Watches,
Silver Watches,
Ladies' Watches,
Gents' Watches,
Boys' Watches,
American Watches,
English Watches,
Swiss Watches,
Gold Vest Chains,
Gold Chain-slide Chains,
Gold Neck Chains,
Gold Pencil Cases,
Gold Pens,
Gold Toothpicks,
Gold Thimbles,
Gold Armlets,
Gold Breast Pins,
Gold Sleeve Buttons,
Gold Watch Keys,
Gold Pins, Heads',
Gold Pins, Ladies',
Gold Pins, Misses',
Gold Pins Chatelaine,
Gold Ear Rings,
Gold Finger Rings,
Gold Scarf Pins,
Gold Bracelets,
Gold Lockets,
Gold Chains,
Gold Watch Hooks,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Spectacles,
Silver Fob Chains,
Silver Watch Chains,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Plated on genuine Albata metal, and warranted;

Tea Sets,
Cake Baskets,
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Sugar Dishes,
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Dinner Castors,
Pickle Castors,
Spoon Holders,
Waiters,
Urns,
Salt Stands,
Gobrets,
Cups,
Can Rests,
Napkin Rings,
Fish Knives,
Pie Knives,
Ice Cream Knives,
Cake Knives,
Crumb Knives,
Children's Knives,
Children's Forks,
Children's Spoons,
Oyster Ladles,
Soup Ladles,
Table and Dessert Spoons,
Tea, Sugar, and Salt Spoons,
Tea and Dinner Forks,

PLATED JEWELRY.

We have on hand a large lot of fine plated Jewelry, which we are closing out at cost prices to make room for other goods. Those wishing goods in our line would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing. All goods warranted as represented.

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FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware,

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JACOB LADOMUS',

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12-19 6t&th6t Corner of Decatur.

1864. CHRISTMAS 1864.

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Southwest Corner of SIXTH and ARCH Streets,

Offer a splendid assortment of

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WORKSTANDS, FANCY BASKETS,

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SPICE BOXES, WALNUT BRACKETS,

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TOILET SETS OF TINWARE. TEA TRAYS,

FINE CUTLERY,

And a complete stock of

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HOLIDAY GIFTS.

NURSING MADE EASY.

BROWN'S

PATENT BABY-TENDER,

OR, MAGIC SPRING CRADLE,

The most useful and delightful Nursery Invention of the age.

From a Vertical and Noiseless Cradle it is instantly converted into a Spring Chair, Reclining Couch, Baby-Jumper, Baby-Horse, Baby-Walker, High Chair, Nursery Chair, Hobby Horse, and Ottoman.

It effectually obviates the evils of the rocking motion affords great relief to mothers, exercises and delights children, and saves the expense of a Nurse.

Also a large variety of

FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS,

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HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,

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12-6-1m JOHN A. MURPHEY.

MR. J. L. GIHON

Desires to call the public attention particularly to a NEW AND CHARMING FEATURE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, lately introduced by himself,

GIHON'S DOUBLE-FACED CARTES

Are pictures that, in addition to entire novelty, combine more merits than any other styles now made. They can be obtained only at

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PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL GALLERIES,

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All persons are invited to call and examine specimens. 12-15-10t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

LATER FOREIGN NEWS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 22—The British mail steamship *Africa*, which left Liverpool at eight A. M. on the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived at Halifax at eleven o'clock last night, in the midst of a thick snow storm. She had fifteen passengers for Halifax and thirty-eight for Boston.

The *Africa* sailed at 2 P. M. to-day for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Friday) evening.

The steamship *Bohemian* from New York arrived at Queenstown on the 11th.

The steamship *Austrasian* from New York arrived at Queenstown on the 11th.

The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Professor Goldwin Smith, describing the scenes at the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as President. He says: Probably no army in history ever was so well cared for as this, and such is the case in each army, a strong point that the war leans heavily with democratic and working class men. He regards the officers in manners and conversation, at least, the equal of any he ever saw.

At a numerous and excited meeting of working men at South London, Mr. Spencer Wilkie, presiding, an address was adopted congratulating Mr. Lincoln on his re-election and the consequent emphatic denunciation of slavery by the American people.

An Indignation Meeting in reference to the Alabama was held at Bradford. Resolutions demanding an explanation of the Queen's speech, and in favor of an energetic foreign policy were adopted. Sir F. Crossley and Messrs. Forsyth, Barran and Stansfeld, members of Parliament, were the principal speakers. Mr. Forsyth replied to the taunts raised by the opponents of Reform as to the position of affairs in America, and declared that they furnished any argument against universal suffrage. He regarded the contest as a life and death struggle between American Democracy to free their country from the grasp of a slaveholding oligarchy, and he said that it was not the aristocracy nor even the middle classes but the working men who preserved England from interfering in American affairs.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France exhibit an increase of cash on hand of nearly twenty-eight millions of francs.

The Bank of France, on the 8th inst., reduced its rate of discount from six to five per cent.

M. Magnard, Private Secretary to the Emperor, died on the 9th inst.

General Fleury, master, wife, baby, and the rest of the diminutive seraglio, smile wearily at the Emperor's Congress, on the 8th inst.

The official journals ignore the reception of the Italian general at the Hartford House by the Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales as a precedent.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly elected M. Stämpfli, of Berne, by a large majority, as President of the Swiss Confederation for 1865, and M. Knusel, of Lucerne, as Vice President.

ITALY.

The Italian Senate has passed the bill for the transfer of the capital by 131 to 61 votes.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase has been issued for a new lottery loan of a hundred million roubles at 5 per cent. The bonds are redeemable during sixty years by semi-annual drawings. The proceeds of the loan are to be lodged in the vaults of the National Bank and promote national industry.

TURKEY.

Disturbances are reported in Albania. Six hundred Albanians took up arms and massacred numerous Turkish officials. The Turkish troops were proceeding to the scene of disturbance. It was feared the movement would extend. A convention has been signed between the Porte and Persia on the Indian extension line via Tunisina. The line will soon be opened for public use.

THE "KANGAROO'S NEWS.

The following is sent by the *Kangaroo*, which left Liverpool on the 7th inst.:

The result of Sherman's operations are awaited with much interest. The fourteen days not barred encloses tures. The Confederate loan is deposed by his proceedings.

European news is almost blank.

The Paris correspondent of the *Lond n Times* pays a warm tribute to Mr. Dayton, whose death has caused sincere regret. He was esteemed by all, and was universally respected.

Rouher is ably at 65 60.

The Minister of Finance stated in the Chamber of Deputies that the capital would not be transferred to Florence, as soon as Parliament disposes of this matter to organic laws.

The Austrian Lower House has finally voted an address to the throne.

The Bombay mails of November 14th had been received. The first sub orces were at Rustan about the middle of December. A large force is in the district crop of the Northwest Provinces reported.

A violent gale on the east coast had caused great inundations. Thousands of lives are reported lost.

THE "ERIN'S" NEWS.

The following news was sent out by the *Erin*, which left Liverpool on the 8th proximo:—

The trial of thirteen Rebels, for enlisting men at Skeerness for the Rebel steamer *Rappahann ck* commenced in the court of queen's Bench on the 5th, but during the evidence the case was brought to a stop upon technical grounds in the absence of Witness to an alleged conversation. The case was suspended till after the next term.

An open air meeting of factory operatives at Manchester adopted a resolution in favor of the mediation of England and France in American affairs. An amendment in favor of continued neutrality was rejected, but the latter subsequently carried the majority.

The Earl of Carlisle died on the 5th.

Lord Clarence Paget, in a speech on naval affairs at Deal, replied to Mr. Gomm on the large expenditure in time of peace, and quoted secretary Wilkes in support of the sound policy of such expenditures.

The Home Secretary also at the monetary reward in Mr. Wise's case to the caloman Matthews, whose credit ors claim the amount.

The details of Mr. Dayton's death state that he was visiting an American lady at the Hotel du Louvre when he was seized with illness. He (or) was conveyed to his residence, and expired before he could be carried up stairs. His body will be embalmed and sent to Havre for shipment to New York.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant at 65 50 for Rentes.

The Italian Senate is still debating the convention, and the American Reichrath is still engaged on the address to the Emperor.

The German Diet has by a vote of 9, to 6 adopted the proposition for the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the Duchies.

It is reported that the Afghanistans are in full insurrection, but this lacks confirmation.

THE NORTH AMERICAN'S NEWS.

The following news was sent by the steamship *North American*, which left Liverpool on the 8th, and Londonderry on the 9th inst. for Rot and.

The screw steamer *Lora* from London and Havre for New York, was aground near Cherbourg.

The obsequies of Mr. Dayton took place on the 6th inst. in the American church at Paris. Dr. Sutherland per ormed the religious services. A detachment of troops escorted the remains to the railway station. The car de Berri was lined with carriages. The Emperor was represented by Baron de Lajus, and Prince Jerome by Gen. Fabrcmont. The French Foreign Minister, M. Drouyn De L'Huys and the whole diplomatic body were in attendance and the church was crowded in every part.

Dr Sutherland delivered a discourse, eulogistic of the deceased, and said the cordiality which subsists between France and America is, in a great measure, owing to his thorough uprightness and manliness, and his courteous and conciliatory manners. Mr. Dayton's only son was chief mourner, and he was supported by Mr. Pennington, Secretary of Legation, Mr. Bigelow, United States Consul, and Mr. Archwall of New York. Most of the Americans in Paris were present. Another mass for the deceased will be performed in the church till the 19th, and then he sent to Havre, to be embarked for New York.

The French journals, even those most hostile to the Northern cause, pay warm tributes to Mr. Dayton's memory.

The London *Morning Post*, in its city article, says Russia is about to recognize the new Mexican Empire.

Mr. Peacock, of Manchester, member of Parliament for Totness, had been addressing his constituents. Adverting to American affairs, he said he believed, though the North might subjugate the South, it could not keep them in subjection. He estimated the cotton in England during last year, at twenty-two millions sterling owing to dear cotton and gave it as his belief that India would never supply the required fibre in necessary quantity and quality.

Judge Perrin, of Dublin, and Mr. Williams, member of Parliament for Lambeth, are dead.

Offers of injury into the Belfast riots, after lasting nearly a month, has been brought to a close.

The French Court of Correctional Appeal had confirmed the previous judgment in the case of the thirteen deputies convicted of holding illegal meetings.

The French steamer *Ardeche* arrived at Lisbon with one regiment of the French expeditionary army from Mexico.

Bourse buoyant and higher, 66f. 25.

ITALY.

During the debate on the Convention in the Senate on the 8th, General Chiodini said no compromise is possible between Austria and Italy, and the general Della Marmora said the views expressed by Chiodini, Signor Pellavian was in favor of not going to Rome, and of making war on Venetia. The debate is still pending.

GERMANY AND THE DUCHIES.

The Prussian troops, who have returned from the seat of the late war, received a hearty welcome on their entry into Berlin and were received with great enthusiasm. The city was gaily decorated and illuminated in the evening. The King of Denmark has arrived a Kolding. Several thousand inhabitants of Altona, of Schleswig, assembled to proceed there to render homage, but were forbidden by the authorities. Several arrests were made. The *Dagbode* announces that the king had received a deputation of 5,000 Schleswigers.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds firmer. The discount market is unaltered but there is rather more demand for stocks in the open market at 6%. Saltcrthwait's Insider says the market for American securities has been steady throughout the week and without material change. United States Five-Twenties improved ¾ per cent., whilst Illinois has given way. Virginia 6's are more inquired for at an advance of ½@2 per cent.

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16, P. M.—The steamer *Lora*, from London for New York, which ran ashore near Cherbourg, has totally sunk.

Flour dull to-day unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—The Brokers' Circular reports the cotton sales for the week 67,000 bales. The market opened with an advance of ⅛d., but subsequently became flat, and the improvement was nearly all lost. The sales to speculators were 25,000 bales, and to exporters 6000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:—

	Fair.	*Middling*
Orleans	29¾	26¾d.
Mobile	27⅝	26⅜
Upland	27	26

The sales on Friday were 8000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged.

Stock in port 384,000 bales, of which 13,500 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The market is firmer, with more demand for goods and yarns.

Richardson, Spence & Co. and Gordon Bruce & Co. report Flour quiet and steady; extra State 26s@28s.

Wheat steady. Red Western 7s. 6d@8s.; white Western 8s@8s. 5d. Corn dull; mixed nominal at 37s. 9d@38s.

Provisions.—Bigland, Athya & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co., report Beef very dull. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady, except new, which is 1s. lower. Lard quiet and nominal at 49s. 6d.@50s. Tallow dull and 6d. lower.

Produce.—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes firmer; Pots and Pearls, 29. 3d.@30s. Sugar very dull and still declining. Coffee firm but quiet. Rice steady. Linseed easier. Linseed Oil steady. Sperm Oil nominal. Rosin very dull. Spirits Turpentine inactive at 61s.

Bourt, English & Brandon report Petroleum steady, at 1s. 9¼d@1s. 10¾d. for refined; Fine Oil scarce.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's Circular reports Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Iron quiet. Sugar dull and 6d. lower. Coffee steady. Tea opened with a declining tone and closed firmer.

Rice steady and unchanged. Tallow steady at 49@49s. Spirits Turpentine at 60@61s. Petroleum quiet and steady at 2s. 1d. for crude, and 1s. 1d. for refined. Sperm Oil dull and tending downward. Cod Oil, £39. Linseed Oil easier. Linseed Cakes steady.

Mexican Securities inactive. United States Five-Twenties, 62¾@64¾.

Coned's closed on Friday at 89¾ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £149,000.

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—P. M.—Cotton—Sales to-day 8000 bales, including 4000 to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull and unchanged. Petroleum steady. Refined in Bonded Stores 1s. 10½d.

LONDON, Dec. 16—P. M.—Consols for money, 89¾; Illinois Central shares, 80 (ex) discount; Erie shares, 39@40.

The day report's news was received too late for any effect to be developed to-day.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Dec. 8.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 8500 bales. The market is firmer, closing quiet and steady. New Orleans ordinary, 220 f. 100 net; 214c.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.

PARIS, Dec. 16, P. M.—Bourse quiet. Rentes closed at 66f. 10c.

AN EDITORIAL SCENE.

From George Steyne's Novel of "The Boy that wouldn't grow."

From the War Press.

* * * * * * *

Upon a green velvet and thickly cushioned sofa, whose deep and luxurious recesses precluded the very idea of battling with what the editor had styled, in a late article, "the world's howling wrongs," lolled a young man, Mr. Jarrimer by name. He was exceedingly young, not more than twenty-three or twenty-four, I should imagine, although of course he seemed older to me then. His face was perfectly pale and smoothly shaven; his hair thick, long, black, and brushed carefully back from an arched and symmetrically shaped brow. He was dressed in black, and with scrupulous neatness. He appeared just to have thrown aside his hat and gloves, and was tapping his shining boots with a small slender cane, and spasmodically puffing at a cigar whose fragrance was grateful to even my uneducated smell.

"Take seats, gentlemen," exclaimed Mr. Jarrimer, without rising. "I shall be at leisure in a minute."

Mr. Jarrimer may possibly have meant this as slight sarcasm, for there were no seats in the room having the sofa he occupied at his full length, and the arm-chair occupied by his companion.

The latter was a middle-aged man, with a head as bald as an egg. His face was no more than middle aged, but the top of his head was old, exceedingly. He was seated at a desk, and appeared to have been writing at Mr. Jarrimer's dictation.

"You got that last sentence down right, Mr. Chip?" asked Mr. Jarrimer.

Mr. Jerrimer spoke in a quick, consequential voice—not harshly, not impolitely, but as though he knew he was Mr. Jarrimer, and editor of the Beddoes *Evening Harbinger*.

"Yes, Mr. Jarrimer," responded Mr. Chip, meekly.

"You can read the article, 'The Nation's Clarion Cry,'" pursued Mr. Jarrimer. "The 'Nation's Clarion Cry'—I think that will be a taking title. Now, Mr. Chip, if you are ready, I want to hit the people pretty hard this time—pretty hard. I want to tickle 'em. Now for it."

Mr. Jarrimer aroused himself into a less lounging attitude, and expended his right arm in the spirit of dictation towards my uncle and me. "No," so went the dictation, "Never shall it be said that the Beddoes *Evening Harbinger* so prostituted the limitless influence it wields over the civilized portions of the globe as to give its sanction to so vile and infamous a proceeding. Never shall it be said we so slanderously misrepresented the utterances of a free people as to set the signet of approbation upon that which seals our shame. Our course has been onward and upward, and upward and onward. So shall it ever be. Our circulation increases day by day. The subscribers to, and the advertisers in, the Beddoes *Beacon* are daily coming over to us by twenties and, indeed, by thirties.

"Of the proprietor of the Beddoes *Beacon* I make no remarks. He is beneath our notice—he is beneath contempt itself. He has copied our articles over and over again without credit. He has stolen and subappliced our despatches. He has misquoted and mutilated the poem of the 'Oceanic Battle-Sword,' written originally for this paper and for this alone, and he has indulged in personal vituperation against us, which we can forget but never can forgive. But the hour has come. The Clarion Cry of the Nation is heard. The people of Beddoes have arisen in their prowess and their weight, ready to crush the invader from the soil."

Mr. Jarrimer gave a final puff to his cigar and flung it out of the window. He advanced to my uncle and me, and, my uncle introducing himself, the reason of our visit was made known to him in a few words.

"Certainly, Mr. Colebrook, it shall be as you wish, sir." Here Mr. Jarrimer marched off to a sort of dumb-waiter concern at the furthest corner of the first office we had entered, and putting his lips to a mouth-piece, screamed up the pipe: "Mr. Juniper! Mr. Juniper! Cancel that lead-headed 'Frightful Affair in the Twenty-second ward—a Valetudinarian Murdered in Cold Blood.' I'm going to send up an editorial called 'The Clarion Cry of the Nation.' Make it a leader, and put it in double-leaded. Send down proofs. D'ye hear?"

A demi murmuring at the other end of the pipe, somewhere in the upper regions, seemed to indicate that Mr. Juniper not only heard, but that he had already heard more than a sour-tempered, obstinate-headed foreman could be expected meekly to bear.

"Mr. Juniper is in an ugly little humor, I'm afraid," said Mr. Jarrimer, smiling pleasantly, and not at all put out.

The box came rattling down with the proofs in them.

Mr. Jarrimer took them out and looked over them. He selected one out of the heap, looked intently at it, and scowled—

"Now look," said Mr. Jarrimer solemnly, appealing to my uncle and me; "look at that article. A beautiful article, Mr. Colebrook. I assure you, a beautiful article, sir. A case of kleptomania, sir; fire on the brain. A working-woman, who, by honest industry, earns her daily bread, suddenly brought up on a monstrous charge of theft, practised successfully for years. One of the most beautiful cases that ever came under my notice. It's *better* than a conflagration; it's *better* than a divorce; it's *better* than a breach of promise; it's *better*, why it's even *better* than a murder!" Mr. Jarrimer emphasized the word better in a surprised and delighted way. "And why is it? says Mr. Colebrook to himself," pursued Mr. Jarrimer in argumentative confidence, "why is it? Why, for the simple reason that it's so uncommon. It's a phenomenon; it's an anomaly. This murder case is nothing to it. Here's a woman, Mr. Colebrook—a young woman, too—quiet, reserved, respectable, hard working, who turns out to be a regular thief; a thief in principle. She goes on for years undetected. Then all of a sudden she's brought up. It's a mania with her. She can't help it. Should she be punished. I trow not."

Here Mr. Jarrimer shook his head in a very deep manner, and resumed:—

"I was so interested in this case, Mr. Colebrook—and, by-the-by, Mr. Chip, that suggested to me an idea for a splendid series of editorials on capital punishment—I was so interested in it that I worked it up myself. I go carefully to work. I dictate to Mr. Chip. I give the history of kleptomaniacs from the history of the world to the present time. I order it to be set up in leaded nonpareil. I order in a sensation head—for there's nothing like sensation in a thing like this, Mr. Colebrook. I head the article 'The Self Convicted Seamstress—Kleptomania Quiddities.' There's nothing takes so much, in a case like this, Mr. Colebrook, as apt alliteration's artful aid. I give directions for a hanging head in bold-face type. What does Juniper go and do? Why, says Juniper to himself, 'I shall put this in in italics, pagoda-form.'"

Here Mr. Jarrimer suddenly broke off, and putting his lips to the pipe, screamed frantically, "Juniper! Mr. Juniper!"

A low roar asked, at the other end of the pipe:—

"Well, what do you want!" and something like the following conversation ensued, conducted on the part of Mr. Jarrimer in light and insinuating accents, and on the part of Mr. Juniper in the same low, unconciliatory roar:—

"I should like this head changed, Mr. Juniper, if you please."

"Yes, but you see you can't have everything you want."

"I should like it in boldface, Mr. Juniper."

"Well, you can't have it."

"Why not, Mr. Juniper?"

"Because you can't."

"Why not, Mr. Juniper?" with a sardonic smile.

"Why, because I say you can't," the low roar growing still deeper. "I'm foreman here, and I won't be interfered with by you people down stairs. I know my own business. If the proprietor of the paper don't like the way I do my business, he can get some one else."

"Am I to understand, then, that you will *not* alter this, Mr. Juniper?"

"Yes."

Here the roar at the far end of the pipe expired in gently murmuring thunder, and Mr. Jarrimer removed his lips.

"Mr. Juniper's in one of his conniption fits, I suppose," said Mr. Jarrimer. "But, Mr. Colebrook, a thought strikes me. You want that little thing kept out of all the papers. And, by-the-by, it *must* be, for it will never do to have it appear in the Beddoes *Beacon* and not in the Beddoes *Harbinger*. Come with me. Bring your little boy along; there's nothing like introducing a young lad—while he *is* young, mark me—into the mysteries and miseries of newspaper nonentity."

—Hon. George Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, and leader of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament, arrived in England on the 3d, on his mission relating to the confederation of the Provinces.

Projectiles versus Armor-Plates.

The Naval Ordnance Bureau claims to have settled a question which has excited a great deal of discussion in England and France—whether ships can be plated so as to resist the heaviest artillery. The annual report, which has just been sent to Congress, says the powers of the guns belonging to the navy, and in common use in the batteries of our ships, have been fairly tested against both solid and built up plate, and the conclusion reached is wholly in favor of the guns and their solid projectiles—the spherical shot for smooth bores being, however, immeasurably superior to the elongated rifle-shot in every form. That is to say, no manner or thickness of iron or steel armor that could be carried on the hulls of sea-going ships will resist the impact of solid spherical shot fired from the heaviest calibres of the navy, at close range, with appropriate charges of cannon powder.

This result has been reached by the fabrication of simple globes of iron, solid throughout, a thing heretofore considered impossible with large spherical shot. It is now known, beyond any question, that it is easy to cast a 15-inch or 20-inch shot which will be perfectly sound and solid from circumference to centre of figure, and one of the former has resisted, without breaking, two hundred and twenty-two continuous blows of an eight-ton steam hammer. This being decided, the solution of the remaining elements of the problem of guns versus armor is of easy process; for, thanks to the skill of our artisans, the cannon required to hurl these compact masses of iron with the high velocities due to heavy charges of powder are readily obtained.

Arrival of Fourteen Escaped Officers from Columbia.

The following officers, who recently escaped from Columbia, S. C., have arrived here, after a long and hazardous journey. Some of them are well known here, and all are welcome visitors:—

Major O. S. Sanford, 7th Connecticut Volunteers; Captain S. S. Elder, 1st United States Artillery; Captain J. B. Beckly, 5th Connecticut Volunteers; Captain James Bridger, 1st Rhode Island Battery; Captain C. H. Nichols, 6th Connecticut Volunteers; Captain John F. Randolph, 122d Ohio Volunteers; Captain M. W. Wall, 60th New York Volunteers; Captain G. D. Hurt, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieutenant Charles M. Granger, 80th New York Volunteers; Lieutenant George W. Hendrick, Battery K, 5th Michigan Artillery; Lieutenant William Cankins, 10th Illinois Volunteers; Lieutenant John Egan, 1st United States Artillery; Lieutenant Gilmore, 79th New York Volunteers; Lieutenant Watson.—*Falmouth Herald*, 15th.

BANK NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN A. LEWIS,
12-16-stu10 11-12 Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
12-20-1t 9 W. H. BRAWN, Cashier.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12-9-11t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

WESTERN BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of "An Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "Act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Western Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
12-19-5t C. S. WEYANDT, Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.
An election for Thirteen Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
12-13-wfm 10 WM. McCONNELL, Cashier.

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 3 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the 8 stockholders of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, of the 146th instant, voted to become such an association, and that Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
11-23-wfm-1m J. WEIGAND, Jr., Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 27, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section Two of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864, that the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereby, by the laws of the United States.
11-25-wfm-1m J. WEIGAND, Jr., Cashier.

THE FIRST
NATIONAL BANK.
7 3-10THS
TREASURY NOTES,
CONVERTIBLE AT MATURITY INTO
5-20 BONDS.

These Treasury Notes present great advantages to subscribers as an investment. The interest is liberal, the security undoubted, and the privilege given the holder of converting the notes, upon maturity, into UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. BONDS (5-20s) is of great value.

This Bank keeps on hand a large supply of all denominations, from $50s to $1000.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. allowed on sales of $5000 and upwards; on sales of $5,000 or over, THREE-EIGHTS PER CENT.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
12-13-12trp CASHIER.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
10-24-2m Banker,
No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

FURNITURE.
CHEAPEST AND BEST.
Parlor Suits,
Bed-room and Chamber Suits,
Dining-Room Suits,
Kitchen Furniture,
Library and Office Furniture,
Household Furniture,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Either in Suits or Single Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.
GOULD & CO.'S,
Union Furniture Depots,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET, and
13-16wfmtf N. E. Cor SECOND AND RACE STS.

FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD-MAKER. 1-6

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOAKS,
At IVENS & CO.'S,
No. 22 S. NINTH STREET.
In consequence of the fall in gold, IVENS & CO. have reduced their prices from 15 to 20 per cent., and have now on hand a large and well selected stock of CLOAKS, suitable for the present and coming season, which they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember
IVENS & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED CLOAK STORE,
No. 22 S. NINTH Street, corner of Jayne. 12-7-tf

HENRY PARKER,
Nos 51 and 53
S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
You can obtain at this Establishment,
WATER PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,
BEAVER " "
TRICOT " "
HEAVY RIBBED " "
FROSTED BEAVER " "
CHINCHILLA " "
ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.
Call and see the stock before you purchase.
We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.
11-7-thstu3m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.
Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.
The public are invited to call and examine.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
11-19-thstu3m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

HENRY RASKE,
NEW FUR STORE,
No. 517 ARCH STREET.
The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,
Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.
ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.
HENRY RASKE,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
11-22-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.
My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh,
I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH STREET,
BELOW NINTH,
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY
To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of
HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.
Made into all the latest styles.
These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths 3m

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 CHESNUT STREET,
11-4-4t OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

THOMAS G. & J. K. BROWN,
DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Carpet Bags,
Nos. 1034 and 1040 MARKET STREET.
Customer work made to order. 11 23thstu4w

2000 SECOND-HAND COTTON SHAMMY Bags, in store and for sale by
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
11-7-3m No. 136 N. FRONT Street.

WANTS.
WANTED—VESSELS TO LOAD FOR Boston and New York. Immediate dispatch and lowest rates given. Apply to WILLIAM HUNTER, Jr., & CO., No. 208 WALNUT Street. 12-16-12*rp

FREIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEmen Wanted.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company want a number of experienced railroad men to run upon the numerous freight trains, on its five several divisions between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburg. The best wages will be paid and regular employment given to such men as will report to either of the following persons, who are authorized to take them on hire:—
A. J. FAIRBANK, Agent First Division, Mount Clare Station, Baltimore City, Md.
D. LARRY, Agent Second Division, Martinsburg, one hundred miles from Baltimore.
J. F. WALL, Agent Third Division, Piedmont.
W. CAKE, Agent at Grafton for the Cumberland road.
and
J. B. FORD, Agent at Wheeling for the Fourth Division.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
Baltimore, Md., December 8, 1864. 12-15-1m

NEW YEAR'S GIFT CAMP LIBRARIES.
The United States Christian Commission, in response to numerous and earnest appeals from surgeons, chaplains, and field officers, will receive, forward, and place under the care of proper ministries,
ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY CAMP AND GUNBOAT LIBRARIES,
of one hundred and fifty volumes each, if the friends of our soldiers and sailors will forward them to its branches, or to the Central Office, during the holidays. It is but a small matter for each good reader of his library gifts for friends, at home to buy a handsome and pleasant book for his friends in camp or hospital, write his name in it, and direct file to Army or to Navy to the Commission. It will be a positive pleasure to hundreds of wives and mothers to take down the choicest volumes from their book-cases and send them thus, where their loved ones can enjoy the pleasure and profit of perusing them. Send none but the best; our soldiers deserve the best. The standard essayists, histories, biography, travels, science, poetry, magazines, standard works of fiction, whatever, in short, you would put into the chamber of your own brother, stunned with a broken limb, will be acceptable, as well as religious works. Forward the parcel, marked CAMP LIBRARY, to any of the branches of the Christian Commission, or to
GEORGE H. STUART,
Chairman Christian Commission.
12-16-6td No. 11 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

SARAH HARPER AGAINST WILLIAM A. HARPER, C. C. P., J. T., 1864, No. 10, December Sur. Writ. Dissolution of Marriage. And now, December 19, 1864, on motion of Wm. S. Fowkler, Attorney for Libellant, rule granted in the above case upon respondent to show cause why a decree of Divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be entered as the law directs, returnable Saturday, fourteenth day of January, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.
12-22-3td 11
THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, private, or public institutions, in twenty-six different sizes. Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Overhead Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewpans, Plates, Broilers, Oven Doors, Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers
CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-30-fmw-1m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN,
S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 30 per cent.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. James Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Henry K. Bennett,
Samuel E. Bading,	Philip H. Morris,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Isaac Hazlehurst,

Samuel Work.
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
11-17-1 JOHN S. WILSON, Sec'y and Treasurer.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.
TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL.....$400,000
WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
AGENT,
No. 401 WALNUT STREET.
Insurance effected in this Company against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Yearly Policies will be issued for a Premium of FIVE DOLLARS,
granting insurance to the amount of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
against accidental loss of life while travelling by any public conveyance.
TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM
secures a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also Twenty-five Dollars per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the assured from his ordinary business.
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM
secures a full Policy for $5000, and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.
Policies for $100 with $5 per week compensation can be had for $3 premium, or any other sum between $500 and $5000 at proportionate rates.
JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
ROONEY DENNIS, Secretary.
HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.
PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF REFERENCE.
F. Ratchford Starr, President Enterprise Insurance Company, Chairman.
Isaac F. Baker, firm of Cornelius & Baker.
M. W. Baldwin, firm of M. W. Baldwin & Co.
Samuel Griffin, firm of Griffin & Albrecht.
R. R. Cuyler, Cashier Philadelphia Bank.
Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor City of Philadelphia.
Wm. H. Merrick, firm of Merrick & Sons.
Joseph Patterson, President Western Bank.
Hon. James Pollock, Director United States Mint.
Thomas Potter, Merchant.
George H. Stuart, firm Stuart & Brother.
John B. Taylor, firm Taylor, Gillespie & Co.
J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
James Weir, President Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railroad Company.
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND POLICIES ISSUED BY
WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
11-12-stuthfrJ1 No. 401 WALNUT Street.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.
President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.
Directors.

Thomas A.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as early as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

THE CAMPAIGN—THE CONSUMMATION.

In the midst of the enjoyments of the festive season now dawning upon us, and whilst the whole loyal North is congratulating itself upon the glorious victories vouchsafed our arms in all the various theatres of the war, it becomes us, as men of sober thought, to gauge the future by the past. Although fraught with results of the most gratifying nature, we must look beyond the present for that victory which shall secure to us the end of this Rebellion. There are those who, in our recent achievements, can see the beginning of the end. But the end is not yet. Success, it is true, has been with us upon many an important field; but the war proceeds, its importance is augmented, and its expenses are increasing. We are not satisfied, and we would drink in hope from the future still.

The plans of Lieutenant-General GRANT, now in progress of development, give us the great promise for whose fulfillment we are so eagerly looking. His schemes bear the impress of grandeur, and yet maintain that solidity which gives to the people the most unbounded confidence in the one great mind which is directing our armies to decisive triumph. The movement of General SHERMAN through the State of Georgia has been a perfect success. He has taken a new line and a new base for his army. That base will be, sooner or later, Savannah. The line of advance will be through the State of South Carolina. In his march, Columbia and Charleston will be reached on either hand. As he advances he will be reinforced, first, by the troops which have already been sent especially to his army; secondly, by the forces under General FOSTER; thirdly by the army under Generals BUTLER and WEITZEL, which is even now operating against the city of Wilmington, assisted by the squadron of Admiral PORTER; finally, with his vast army he will join General GRANT upon the upper James. The victories he will gain in his march will be more dearly bought than those he secured in Georgia, but much more decisive and valuable.

The total defeat of General HOOD by General THOMAS in Middle Tennessee, so clearly predicted by us upon several occasions, is an important branch of the scheme for crushing the Rebellion. General THOMAS is not only now "master of the situation," but may be called master of the Southwest. The work of closing up the Rebellion in the Gulf States now becomes but a series of easy triumphs.

West of the Mississippi General CANBY is rapidly tearing up the roots of the great evil. Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas may now be said to be in subjection to our arms.

Back again in East Tennessee we find the forces of General BRECKINRIDGE cut off from supply from Virginia, and isolated from retreat to the bosom of HOOD's army. The petty invasion of Kentucky projected by the Rebel General LYON has already met an untimely end.

From all this it is plain that General GRANT intends to take his time in the reduction of the greatest Rebel strongholds in Virginia. Frozen up as he will be on the head-waters of the James during the fierce winter now setting in, it will be the work of the Armies of the Potomac and James to hold and watch the Southern communications of the enemy. The armies of SHERMAN, BUTLER, and FOSTER can all operate aggressively during the winter. Whilst gaining victories of great importance, they will be rendering the isolation of Richmond the more complete. Finally closing around that last hope of the Rebellion, Richmond, the Lieutenant-General can consistently demand its surrender; and the place *must* fall, with its army of ragged defenders, without the necessity of having our men "butt their brains out against the bulwarks of Richmond." Such is the plan. Its consummation is as certain as its execution is feasible. Steadily the Lieutenant-General is maturing the work which will place him before the world as the greatest strategical leader of the age, and as every way worthy of the position of commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States.

It was the maxim of one of the greatest of military chiefs that victory would always bring the means for final success. We have victory in the present, we have glorious promise for the future. A country demands the means for achieving still mightier deeds. We need men. They are asked for now, not alone for a sacrifice upon the altar of our country, but for a gain to ourselves, and security and peace to posterity.

SENATOR FOOTE'S SPLENETIC ATTACK

Mr. FOOTE, of the Rebel Senate, has lately made a speech, in which he reviews the situation at the South, and indulges in vituperation against Mr. DAVIS. The discussion of the currency question gave rise to Mr. FOOTE's remarks. They are of an exceedingly despondent and apprehensive nature. If the financial bill introduced was defeated, he should, he said, utterly despair of the Rebel cause; he should regard the war as virtually at an end, and all the hopes of his countrymen blasted. According to his admissions the South is upon the verge of ruin. Owing to criminal mismanagement of every kind, their financial affairs are seriously disordered abroad. The legislative measures which have been sanctioned at home have been inevitably fatal to State Rights and State sovereignty and popular freedom. An irresponsible military despotism is being built up. In the Executive Department have occurred enormous abuses of power, and the policy of the House seemed to be to crush out dissatisfaction through armed violence. Freedom of speech and freedom of press were being speedily annihilated. The displacement of JOHNSTON from the command of the Army of the Tennessee is stigmatized as unjust, unwise, and deeply criminal.

The interference of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is pointed at as the ultimate cause of the fall of Fort McAllister, the defeat and rout of General HOOD, and the anticipated capture of Charleston and Savannah. Mr. DAVIS it is who is responsible for the disastrous results of the battles of Murfreesboro and Missionary Ridge. The fall of Richmond is next dwelt upon, and spoken of in terms which prove how deep-seated is Senator FOOTE's despondency, and how thoroughly digested is his reasoning. At the conclusion of his address he announces his intention to withdraw to some sequestered spot, where he can mourn over the departed glories of rebellion. If disturbed by the hand of oppression, he intends to seek in foreign climes the freedom and happiness which he is pursuing under such difficulties here. He will probably follow the example of Governor BROWN, pack up his cabbages, and enjoy a Rip Van Winkle life on some remote plantation. His speech gives us a proximate idea of the gloominess and desperation which must reign in the South. It reviews fairly the situation to which HOOD and LEE are reduced, and argues that, Savannah being taken, Richmond cannot hope long to elude a like fate.

PHILADELPHIA A CITY OF HOMES.

At such a season as this, when everybody is spending all that he makes, one cannot but be struck with the great good fortune and success which attend the career of Philadelphia. It is the only city in the Union, by-the-by, where life can be really enjoyed. New York is a very excellent emporium for gairoters, sneak-thieves, and mysterious murders. Garroters flourish there, and strut about *en prince*. But its beauties are meritricious and its joys are few. To have the sword of DAMOCLES suspended over one's head may be a classical and peculiar mode of enjoying life, but it gives too keen an edge to enjoyment. Here in Philadelphia a man can go quietly home at two o'clock in the morning without the probability of sinking into the nearest gutter and an early grave under the combined influence of slungshots and billies. Here a man may partake of a modest supper with a few friends without the dyspeptic anticipation of mysteriously disappearing on his way home, and of turning up some days after in various parts of the Delaware and the Schuylkill, from Gloucester Point to Fairmount, carefully quartered, and artistically encased in oil-skin. Here, so fairly conducted are our municipal regulations, that we regard strangers with black valises with no overweening suspicion. We sleep secure in hotel beds. We have no ghosts at our banquets, no daggers to see continually before us. We have a safe city to live in. In New York you meet with enjoyment every now and then, say how d'ye do, shake hands and part. In Philadelphia the man who has realized the mere monetary means of luxury, finds himself surrounded on all sides with more than what is only luxury. He enjoys true, solid, lasting comfort—comfort of soul and body. The Excelsior city is a first-class place to die in, when the death is accompanied by violence, but Philadelphia is the only city to live in.

To a few other cities Philadelphia holds the same relation that a pure pearl does to a streaked and veined jewel. There is a calmness, an equability, a harmony about her which are found in no other emporium. We are so well aware of what we *are*, that we are not over-anxious to parade all we *have*. We have a clean city, a well-lit city, a safe city. We have a park which is growing into the finest in the world. Our streets are thronged with long lines of magnificent equipages. Our principal avenues form vistas of business palaces. Our hotels are overflowing. In every quarter of the city new residences are going up—homes for the poor man as well as the rich. It is in Philadelphia especially that the poor man most enjoys the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. He is not penned in tenement houses, and his circle of acquaintance is not confined to starvation rows. In the realms of science and of art, we can find time for earnest study and impartial criticism. Finally, Philadelphia, with all her prosperity, can afford to be patriotic. Much of the best blood that has been spilled is hers, and many of the heaviest blows inflicted during the war have come from the hands of the men of the City of Brotherly Love.

SECURITY OF THE MAILS

It was only a few days ago that an accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Detroit. There was, fortunately, no very considerable loss of life, though the casualty was of such a character as to put in imminent peril every passenger in the train. The cars took fire from the overturning of the stoves; and as their inmates were fastened in by the foolish custom of locking the doors of the carriages, it is a wonder that everybody inside of the pens was not burned up. It happened otherwise, however, in spite of railway regulations, and in virtue of a Providential interposition.

But the United States mails were totally, or nearly totally destroyed. The flames communicated to the car containing the mails, and everything was consumed, save a few dozen of charred letters and papers. The mail was a most important one. It was a large mail, composed of thousands of letters of various kinds. A majority may have been only epistles of affection, telling only of the safety of loved ones far away from the homes to which they were directed. But there was a large number of letters in that mail, so suddenly reduced to ashes, which affected highly important business engagements, and contained, probably, not only large sums of money, but drafts, checks, and other kinds of commercial paper. It is impossible, indeed, to estimate either the social or pecuniary value of the postal matter that was burned upon the occasion referred to. The loss, however great, is now irreparable. The mails cannot be restored.

The incident, nevertheless, suggests the inquiry whether such serious casualties cannot be averted. The public post is now carried principally by rail. The number of letters and papers transported on horseback, by stage, and by steamboats, is comparatively very small. The correspondence which the Government undertakes to convey and deliver is immense in amount and in value, and is growing daily in magnitude and importance. Some means, therefore, should be provided for its perfect security. Is it, then, not possible to render the conveyance of the mails entirely exempt from destruction by fire or even by water? This is the problem which remains to be solved. We live in an age of practical enlightenment and invention, and the increasing wants of civilized society are being constantly supplied by the ever-active intelligence and observation of men of mechanical genius.

One of the desiderata of the time is a fire-proof mail-car for railways. Cannot such a thing be procured? We have safes in our counting-rooms and banks which effectually preserve their contents from injuries by fire or by water. Why, then, cannot some smart Yankee devise and construct a salamander railway car for the carriage of the mails? It might seem, at first sight, that such a locomotive fire-proof safe would necessarily be too heavy for the matter it was to carry. But that consideration should not weigh at all against the incalculable value of the freight of which the public mails are composed, while it is quite certain that an incombustible mail car could be made strong enough to answer all the purpose of security, and yet not enough to be conveniently drawn along a railway. The same principles which are employed to protect valuables in an ordinary fire-proof chest used by merchants and brokers, may be applied, on a larger scale, to secure the mails in their transit over the railroads of the country. Some modification, of course, could be, if necessary, made by an intelligent mechanic, with a view to lighten the weight of the postal safe, consistently with the value of the load to be carried and the tractive power. But whether that could be done or not, it is certain that there should be some provision for the protection of the mails against fire. We, at least, suggest a public want which some cute Yankee may try to supply; and in order that he may not have his pains for nothing, we further suggest that the Government shall, after the fire-proof mail-car is produced, require every railway company carrying the mails to use a mail carriage that is not liable to be burned up.

Goldsmith's Experience as a Dramatic Author.

It is said that Goldsmith was nearly worried to death over his two comedies—*The Good-Natured Man* and *She Stoops to Conquer*. The first, refused by Garrick, was produced by Colman at Covent Garden. Bensley, by his heavy delivery of Johnson's heavy prologue, contrived to damp the spirits of the audience at the very outset. Powell, not liking the part, did his worst for the hero, and the hapless scene drew down opprobrium on Shuter, by his admirable performance of "Croaker," just saved the piece from utter condemnation, but its reception was a mortifying disappointment to gentle Oliver.

He stayed only to thank the comedian, and hurried off to his friends of the Wednesday Club, among whom he appeared in unnaturally high spirits, even favoring them with his song of "The Old Woman Tossed in a Blanket," which he reserved for specially joyous occasions. His real feelings he thus described to Mrs. Thrale in Dr. Johnson's presence:—"I was suffering horribly, too, and verily believe that if I had put a bit in my mouth, it would have strangled me on the spot, I was so excessively ill. But I made more noise than usual to cover all that, and so they never perceived my not eating; nor, I believe, at all imagined to themselves the anguish of my heart. But when all were gone except Johnson here, I burst out crying, and swore that I would never write again." Nevertheless, five years afterward, he ventured to go through the ordeal again with *She Stoops to Conquer*, which was produced under most depressing circumstances. Colman, forced into bringing out the comedy, revenged himself by doing his best to make it the failure he prophesied it would be, refusing to provide one new scene or a single new dress for the occasion.

The principal actors threw up their parts, and matters looked so desperate that Goldsmith's friends entreated him to withdraw his play till a more favorable time. "No," said he, "I'd rather my play were damned by bad players than merely saved by good acting." Shuter again stood his friend, and substitutes were found for the malcontent actors. On the eventful evening, Burke, Johnson, Reynolds, and a strong body of the author's well-wishers, dined with him at a tavern before proceeding to the theatre.

Goldsmith was too agitated to touch a morsel; and when his friends departed he had not the courage to accompany them, but fled to St. James' Park, where he remained till fetched to Covent Garden late in the evening. As fortune would have it, he appeared behind the scenes just in time to hear a solitary hiss—the only one heard that night. "What's that?" exclaimed the frightened dramatist. "Pshaw, Doctor!" replied Colman, "don't be afraid of a squib, when we've been sitting on a barrel of gunpowder these two hours!"

—The valuation of the city of Buffalo is $31,696,355; divided as follows—real estate, $25,207,560; personal, $6,488,795.

—Naturalists have remarked that the squirrel is continually chatting to his fellow-squirrels in the woods. This, we have every reason to suppose, arises from the animal love of gossip, as he is notoriously one of the greatest tail-bearers among the tribe.

MARRIED.

EWING—WILSON.—December 20th, by Rev. Chas. Hill, JAMES H. EWING, of Chester county, Pa., and Miss SOLLIE J. WILSON, of Newcastle county, Del. [Wilmington papers please copy.]

GALLAGHER—CARDEZA.—On December 21st, 1864, by the Rev. Dr. Leeds, rector of St. Peter's Church, J. SEPTIMUS GALLAGHER, M. D., to BARBARA J. E. MARGINEE CARDEZA, daughter of John Warburton, Esq., all of this city.

KING—CHURCH.—On December 21st, 1864, by Rev. Rowland Hill Brown, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, Lewisburg, CHARLES M. KING, formerly of Philadelphia, to OLIVE A. CHURCH, of White Deer Mills, Pa.

MATHEWS—GILLAND.—On Sabbath, the 18th inst., by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. JOHN MATHEWS to Mrs. ROSA GILLAND.

SOLEN—MORTON.—In Boston, on the 20th of December, by the Rev. Dr. J. T. Coolidge, ALBERT V. SOLEN, of this city, to ELIZABETH S., daughter of the late Dr. Joshua Morton, of Wheeling, Va.

OSLER—ADAMSON.—By Rev. Richard A. Mallery, WM. OSLER and Miss MARY E. ADAMSON, on the 21st.

STEVENSON—BAER.—At Kenwood, near Baltimore, December 15th, 1864, by Rev. Robert N. Baer, the Rev. WM. J. STEVENSON, of Wilmington, Del., to MARTHA S. BAER, of Baltimore, Md.

THACKARA—BRANNAN.—On Thursday morning, 22d instant, in St. Peter's Church, by the rector Rev. George Leeds, D. D., ALEXANDER THACKARA, of this city, and MAGGIE M., youngest daughter of John Brannan, Esq., of Baltimore, Md.

DIED.

WRIGHT—TOPHAM.—On the 22d of December, by the Rev. Charles Campbell, Mr. SAMUEL WRIGHT to MARGARET B., daughter of the late John Topham, Esq., of this city.

WOODWARD—BLAIS.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 22d, by the Rev. Dr. Morton, JAMES E. WOODWARD, to DELIMA, only daughter of Edward Blais.

CLARY.—At the residence of his father, on one B. E. Clary, United States Army, Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday, December 10th, E. C. CLARY, Jr., late of the United States Army, aged 28 years.

FLANIGAN.—On Friday morning, the 23d inst., GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of James M. and Emma S. Flanigan, aged 3 years.

HALL.—On the 20th instant, Mr. SAMUEL P. HALL, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of Lodge No. 1, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Hall, Bustleton, Twenty-third Ward, on next Monday morning, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to All Saints' Church.

KEYSER.—On the 21st instant, REBECCA KEYSER, aged 35 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 125 N. Eighteenth street, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

KNAPP.—Fell, with his face to the foe, on the 30th ultimo, on Round Island, Miss., in the thirty-first year of his age, Sergeant of Marines, PHILLIP J. KNAPP, of the United States steamer *Essex*, after having nobly served his country for over seven years.

KLAUDER.—On the 21st instant, B. KLAUDER, in his 49th year.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 902 Buttonwood street, on next Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

McCONNELL.—On the 15th instant, at City Point Hospital, Va., of malignant typhoid fever, WILLIAM P. McCONNELL, drummer of Company D., One-hundred-and-ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, son of James M. and Mary McConnell, aged 18 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, Provost Guard and members of the One-hundred-and-ninety-eighth Regiment (his may be in the city, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1826 N. Eleventh street, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

SATTON.—On the 21st instant, JOHN SATTON, aged 53 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends, and his late fellow workmen are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Carpenter street, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, service at the Church of the Evangelists; interment at Camden.

ROBERTS.—On the 20th instant, JOHN ROBERTS, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invite d to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Jacoby street, Norristown, on Seventh day, the 24th inst., at one o'clock, without further notice.

SPACKMAN.—On the 22d inst., JOSEPH SPACKMAN, aged 54 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1227 Jefferson street, on Second day (Monday), 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WILKINSON.—On the 21st, at Trenton, N. J., LAURA BERKINE, wife of Dr. A. L. Wilkinson, formerly of Huntsville, Ala.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Ogden D. Wilkinson, No. 99 State street, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday morning. [Louisville and Nashville papers please copy.]

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We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been forced into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, that is no redress; the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. Whereas, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible, and cannot shirk the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to ours when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and the pianos be made to wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best machinery, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudices and whims, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

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Every variety of Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, at manufacturer's prices.

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Forks and Spoons, in every variety, treble plated, on genuine albata, at one-half the usual prices. Remember that a large store, with a big rent and heavy expenses every way, is not the place to buy goods cheap. Therefore, if you would study your own interests and want great bargains, visit our little store,

No. 1025 MARKET Street. W. L. CLARK.

ALLEGHENY RIVER AND EAST SANDY OIL COMPANY,

VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $500,000.

100,000 Shares, at Five Dollars Each.

PRICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, $4·00 PER SHARE.

The Allegheny River and East Sandy Oil Company have two distinct and valuable properties, both of which are owned in fee simple, and one of which is a working property, already developed, with all the necessary machinery.

No. 1 contains three acres, and is situated on the bank of the Allegheny river, immediately opposite to the celebrated flower well. It is but a few miles from the town of Franklin.

On this property is a well which has been bored to oil.

The improvements are an Engine House, Steam Engine, nearly new, Derrick and Pumping Apparatus complete. The yield of the well, when in regular operation, is ten barrels in twenty-four hours. This property is near the Oshran farm, on which is located the improvements of the Bullmoon Company, and contains ample room and frontage on the river for several additional wells. One or two other wells can be worked with the power now on the ground. No. 2 is a very short distance off this well is one which is now yielding sixty barrels per day.

No. 2 is a forty-five acre tract, situated on a bend of the East Sandy creek, about five miles from its mouth, on the Allegheny river. Immediately opposite to this tract, on the other side of the stream, is a natural oil spring.

The frontage on the creek, which is all bottom land, suitable for boring, is sufficiently extensive for the location of numerous wells.

In view of the extensive facilities for establishing wells on this property, the sum of twenty thousand dollars is reserved as a working capital for its development.

It is proposed at once to place two engines on this property; and as the working capital thus reserved will be ample, the revenue derived from the well on the Allegheny will be devoted at once to the dividend fund.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited amount of Stock, by

J. M. WALTON,

26 S. THIRD STREET,

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HAIR UPROOTED FROM ALL PARTS of the body in *five minutes, without injury to the skin*, by "Upham's Depilatory Powder." Mailed to any address for $1·00, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 26 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13-6 mwsmlmpr

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THE ONLY ONE THAT IS FREE FROM SMOKE OR SMELL.

Will Heat OFFICES, PARLORS, DINING, SLEEPING, AND BATH ROOMS,

With less trouble, in less time, and at less expense than any Coal or Wood Stove. They are very convenient for use in apartments in which there is no Chimney Flue.

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THE "GREAT FAMILY ECONOMIZER."

IT IS THE BEST AND ONLY RELIABLE WRINGER BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

IT IS THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE MADE.

It is the only Wringer with the PATENT COG WHEEL REGULATOR

For turning both rolls together, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft, as all Wringers without

COG WHEELS

Will do, no matter how strongly it may be asserted to the contrary.

It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog Wheels give it a power which renders it a most EXCELLENT WASHER, as testified to by thousands who have it in use. It saves time, labor, clothes, and money. It will pay for itself in the SAVING OF CLOTHING ALONE every six months.

EIGHT SIZES.—The usual Family Sizes are No. 1, No. 1½, and No. 2. These have COG WHEELS,

And are warranted in every particular.

Nos. 1½ and 2 are not warranted or recommended, having so small rolls that Cogs cannot be used, although they are of the same size and price as those sold by other makers.

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No. 27 S. SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia.

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INDIAN SPRING OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street

PRESIDENT, JOHN KETCHAM.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, JOHN C. SAVERY.

DIRECTORS

John Ketcham, Samuel Sloan, Mark Balderston, Thomas W. Bailey, Samuel A. Harrison, John Gibson, W. A. Arnold, David A. Woelpper, John C. Savery.

CAPITAL STOCK, $200,000.

200,000 shares at $1 each. 20,000 shares reserved by the Company for a working capital.

The Company have secured in fee simple one of the most valuable oil-producing parcels on the Roberts Farm, on French creek, Venango county, Pa., about four miles from Franklin.

The tract contains about 93 acres, with a river in front of nearly 900 feet, and has superior railroad facilities, the railroad from Meadville to Oil City running through the property. Upon it there is a celebrated Oil Spring, the product of which was formerly used by the Indians for medicinal purposes.

The Company have one well 240 feet deep, producing the heaviest Lubricating Oil, which is worth at the present time $25 per barrel; and as they are now preparing the necessary machinery for working this and other wells, it is confidently expected, early in the year, to pay a large monthly dividend to the Stockholders.

A limited number of shares will be sold at the original price of One Dollar per share.

Subscribers, on entering their names, will be required to pay 50 per cent. of the subscription price, and the balance on the delivery of the certificates, say January 1, 1865.

Applications for Stock may be made at the office of the Company, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street where specimens of Oil from this Company's well may be seen, and any information relative to the property may be obtained. 12-19 mwslyl

A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA WINES.

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One bottle of "Muscatel,"
One bottle of "Superlative Sherry,"
One bottle of "Angelica,"
One bottle of "Sherry,"
One bottle of "Hock,"
One bottle of "Grape Brandy,"

will be forwarded to any part of the country on receipt

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT—SPLENDID PROSPECTS OF THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

From the Herald.

General Thomas, continuing his pursuit, is still gathering up the stragglers and deserters, and abandoned guns, wagons, camp equipage, etc., of Hood's broken army, terribly demoralized, demoralized, cheopless and helpless army. A month ago, in his pursuit of Thomas, the army from beyond the Tennessee river by Hood numbered near forty-five thousand men and some seventy-five or eighty pieces of artillery. Should he recross the Tennessee in his retreat without further molestation, it will be with a ragged, bleeding, and disordered mass of twenty thousand fugitives, with, perhaps, a dozen cannon.

But there are movements afoot, by land and water, which must result in the annihilation or capture of his whole remaining force at the crossings of the Tennessee. Even in wearing the passage of the river, and if he further pursued, he will be decoyed for at least a month to come in refitting for another movement; but then, in what direction can he go to be of any further service to Jeff. Davis? Neither is there in his only alternative will be to work along eastward on the south side of the Tennessee river for a junction with Breckinridge in the extreme corner of East Tennessee, and thence, with Breckinridge, to the support of Lee, at Richmond.

But that this incident can prove can be effected in season to be of any use to Lee, over the chasm of country, the miry roads, swollen streams, and snow-covered mountains that lie in the way between Northern Alabama and Richmond, would seem to us impossible, even were Hood not menaced by the victorious and vastly superior forces of Thomas, flank and rear. As it is, however, we think that, in our calculations of the game which is now to be played, Hood's army, though a remnant may escape, may be safely counted out, as an army substantially destroyed.

The disastrous Rebel strategy adopted by Jeff Davis, in his last September trip to Georgia, has thus resulted in changing the conditions of the war from two great armies against two, to three great armies, on our side, against one, ours being the army of Grant, at Richmond; the army of Thomas, in Tennessee; and the army of Sherman, in Georgia. The force of fifteen thousand strong, under Hardee, at Savannah, made up of scattered squads of veterans and of new conscripts hastily scraped together, can hardly be classed as an army; and all the Rebel reserves of North Carolina, rushing to the defense of Wilmington, will be more than neutralized, we guess, by the Butler-Porter expedition. With the inevitable fall of Savannah, Wilmington, and Charleston, the whole army of Sherman may be drawn to the James river; and even to-day, if deemed necessary, Sherman and Thomas each could, with perfect safety, spare twenty thousand men to reinforce General Grant, at Richmond.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Rebel journals and leading members of the Rebel Congress at Richmond begin to comprehend the handwriting on the wall, and that nothing short of a miracle can save them and their sinking cause from the tremendous combinations that are closing round that ill-fated city. We are not surprised that General Lee himself has at last been reduced to the painful extremity of appealing to Samba—poor, despised, and unfortunate Samba—for a rescue. But the appeal comes too late, the danger is too imminent, the necessity is too urgent for any help from that quarter.

No measures that Jeff. and his beleaguered and bewildered Congress could adopt for arming the African element of the Rebel States would help them now. Sherman's march through Georgia has shown that in the innermost recesses of "the Confederacy" the minds of the blacks are made up, and that they are universally ready to "bress de Lord for de coming of de Linkum people." The slaveholders, still under the rule of the Richmond junta, know this, and they will not be trifled with by Davis upon this corner-stone of African slavery.

The simple truth is that the grand combinations of General Grant are coming to a focus—that Richmond is doomed, and that with its fall the "Southern Confederacy," from its turrets to its foundations, will be shaken to pieces.

FINANCE.

From the Tribune.

It is understood in financial circles that the Secretary of the Treasury, upon full consideration, has decided to meet his immediate necessities by the issue of one hundred millions additional of 1040 bonds (paying five per cent. interest in gold) rather than issue a like amount drawing 7-30 (or higher) interest in greenbacks. Assuming this to be correct, we congratulate the country on Mr. Fessenden's faith, wisdom, and forecast. His choice to issue specie bonds at a lower rather than greenback bonds at a much higher rate of interest indicates his confidence that the Rebellion will soon be overthrown, and peace restored to our country, and that we shall thereupon be able, by a vigorous effort, to resume specie payment, or at least appreciate our currency very nearly to par. If such be the prospect—and we firmly believe it is—why should we offer to pay 7 to 8 per cent. interest in currency rather than 5 per cent. in coin, if currency and coin are soon to be nearly or absolutely on a par?

We pray Mr. Fessenden to have courage. The interests that require a further inflation and abasement of our currency are potent and clamorous; but those which would be promoted by a return to solvency at the earliest moment, though less noisy are not less positive, and are far more broadly based. The speculators in pork, grain, butter, coal, and all the necessaries of life, want an easy money market, as inflated currency, and specie payment put clear out of sight; but the great body of the people, as well as the Government, have interests directly adverse to theirs.

If we could sell enough bonds to pay off the floating debt, put the Treasury in funds for six months, and bring the premium on gold down to 25 or 30, we should save at the rate of one hundred millions per annum on the cost of the war, and might well afford to pay half so much as premiums on loans. We pray the Secretary to make the currency as sound as may be, and to keep his eye fixed on a return to specie payment directly on the best of peace.

THE DUTY OF THE COUNTRY—THE WORK OF THE ARMY.

From the Times.

It is so important that the Rebels should not enjoy any leisure during the coming winter, and it is so unlikely that either Sherman or Thomas will let them enjoy it, if they are properly supplied with men, that we sincerely trust everybody will strain every nerve to meet the call which has just been made, not next spring, but now. We are close on the end of the year, and yet hostilities were never carried on with greater vigor and activity on our side than at this moment.

Sherman has, to say nothing of the city of Savannah, 15,000 men and one of the enemy's best generals almost in his hand; the greatest naval expedition we have ever fitted out is probably by this time thundering against Wilmington; Thomas is pressing Hood with a tenacity which promises results as fruitful, if not as brilliant, as those he has already secured. In fact, there has been no period since the beginning of the war when the Union army and navy were busier than they are at this moment, though we are already near mid-winter.

What is wanted, we firmly believe, to bring this terrible contest into the guerilla stage by next summer is, that this activity should undergo no diminution during the next six months; that the Rebels should not be granted their usual annual respite. They have always used it hitherto to gather up their stragglers and deserters, enforce their conscriptions, accumulate stores at their depots, issue clothing to their men, and fortify their roads and towns; so that we have generally found that in spring they had a number of fresh nuts prepared for us, which it has taken the ensuing summer to crack.

This winter, if we let them alone, they will draw Hood's army down towards Macon, sweep up all that is left of the male population of Georgia to reinforce it, reorganize its artillery, repair the railroads that Sherman has destroyed, and probably adopt General Lee's alleged suggestion, and create a column of blacks, or blacks and whites, to neutralize Sherman's army and deliver Lee's communications from the peril that is now impending over them. No doubt these devices would not prove sufficient to avert the doom of the Confederacy; but they might prove effectual in postponing it; they might give us another summer's fighting to do, cause the loss of a great many valuable lives, and the addition of one or two hundred millions to the national debt.

Now, there is little doubt that in Virginia the mud is an all but insurmountable obstacle to active operations. But it is not in Virginia only that Richmond can be assailed. Lee feels operations in North and South Carolina and Georgia just as much as those immediately on his front; and he can be sorely harassed during the winter, and perhaps compelled to evacuate Richmond, though the Army of the Potomac never fired a shot.

We need not fear that Grant and Sherman are not alive to these things, and that they will not keep the ball rolling, if they are only supplied with the means; not this the country must do.

Those who want to hasten the end, to diminish bloodshed, and keep down the public debt, will therefore push on volunteering, and thus keep the ranks of the army full. One man is now worth two or three, four or five months later. Shindy "pegging away" never promised results so gratifying as at present, and it will be our fault if it undergoes, during the next half year, the slightest intermission.

AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN.—This evening is set apart for the benefit of the young and gifted versatile actress, Miss Lucille Western who, on this occasion, appears in two plays and sustains four characters. There is no artist more truly deserving of an extra large attendance on a benefit night than is Miss Western; the fact, however, we believe is generally acknowledged, and we may expect to see the Walnut Street Theatre crowded to overflowing to-night.

The performance to commence with the *French Spy*, and will conclude with the *Loan of a Lover*. In the *French Spy* Miss Western will fight a thrilling sword combat, and as "Gerrude" will sing several enchanting songs. The *French Spy* will be given again to-morrow.

MR. D. D. HOME (OR HUME).—This world-renowned spiritual medium has recently arrived in this country from Europe, where his *seances*, held in the presence of the Emperor Napoleon and the nobility, it will be remembered, created an immense sensation. It will be seen by an advertisement that he intends giving a reading on next Tuesday evening, at the Assembly Building. The Boston papers speak in high terms of his ability in this line.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.—A statement appeared in the *Inquirer* of yesterday, that Captain A. J. Cohen was held to bail by Alderman White for taking $250 of bounty money from a lad named Beanish, who was stationed at Camp Cadwalader. In such a statement gross injustice was done to Captain Cohen. The true facts of the case are that the Captain is the custodian of a large amount of money taken from bounty-jumpers, deserters, and rejected men, and held by him under orders from the War Department, until such time as proper disposition may be ordered by the authorities at Washington.

The suit in question was brought by the father of this Beanish, who is a minor, and had been rejected on account of being only seventeen years of age, and physically unfit for service, to test the right of Captain Cohen in withholding this money. As an officer of the Government he is ably defended by the United States District Attorney, Hon. Charles Gilpin.

We take pleasure in correcting this mistake. Captain Cohen is a soldier and a gentleman, and whatever he has done has been in strict obedience to his orders. It is his duty to take charge of this money, and as a soldier he has obeyed his orders, and deserves to be praised for the strictly honorable manner in which he has fulfilled his duty.

STEALING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—This morning Thomas Doran was committed by Alderman Holme, to answer the larceny of Government property. The accused was employed at the Bridesburg Arsenal, and it is alleged stole therefrom about eight hundred weight of iron, among which were eight 64-pound solid shot.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—This morning George Douglass and Edward Riley were committed to answer the charge of passing counterfeit 50 notes on the City Bank of Buffalo.

2 FINED.—No less than seventeen persons were fined in Frankford for not removing the snow from their pavements. Among the number was a member of Select Council.

ARREST FOR FORGERY AND FALSE PRETENCES.—WM. D. PARKER, of Camden, New Jersey, a bartender in Jones' Hotel at the south Market street wharf, had a hearing before Alderman Butler, at the Central station, yesterday afternoon. The circumstances attending his arrest are as follows:—A man giving the name of WM. R. BOLEN went into the store of Mr. ZILLMAN, at Fourth and Market streets, yesterday morning, and purchased goods to the value of $50. He ordered the goods to be sent to Jones' Hotel, where he said he boarded, and would pay for them there. The articles were sent to the hotel, and a bill was afterwards presented to collect the money. The bill returned with a check on the Philadelphia Bank, calling for $150, signed by WM. R. BOLEN, one of the clerks in the store of Mr. ZILLMAN proceeded to the bank, and there ascertained that no such a person kept an account with the bank, and that the check was a forgery. A police officer was sent for, who visited the hotel, and there arrested the bartender, who acknowledged having filled up the checks.

The holder by the name of BOLEN could not be found. The bartender at the hotel, yesterday, stated that on Wednesday night Mr. BOLEN came to the hotel and registered himself, stopped at the hotel, and from conversation with him appeared to be a wealthy man and stated that he came from New Jersey to make purchases. Yesterday morning the man went to the bar-keeper with his arm in a sling, and he gave him the check to fill up stating that he fell on the ice and injured his hand. The bar-tender at first objected, suspecting Mr. BOLEN's name, but was finally persuaded to do so. He did not think that the signature of the name was counterfeit now, he having confidence in the person called BOLEN. This and other facts have been put into the hands of counsel for Mr. ZILLMAN. The bartender was held as a further hearing.

THE NORTHERN LIBERTY GAS WORKS.—When the Mayor signs the bill passed in Councils yesterday for the purchase of the Northern Liberty Gas Works, there will be no more private gas companies in the city. Germantown Gas Works were purchased some time ago. The price given for the Northern Liberty Gas Works is $400,000. This is less sum than they would bring under the hammer. The company are compelled to sell to the city at this figure by their charter. It was stated that unless the city now makes the purchase, the company this winter might secure legislation by which the city might cease to own the right to buy the works. The citizens supplied from these works have been charged higher rates than those in other portions of the city. They will now obtain it at the regular rates. No doubt is entertained as to the signing of the bill by the Mayor.

COLLISION ON THE DELAWARE.—Last evening as the steamer *Blue Bird* was on her way to Camden with the New York passengers, a collision took place between her and the steamer *Mary* while the latter was endeavoring to make her way through the canal opposite Walnut street wharf. The *Mary* was considerably injured, her cabin having been stove in some distance, rendering it unsafe for her to continue the trip until the necessary repairs can be effected. A lad who was on board of the *Mary*, on his way to this city, had his hand considerably mangled by the collision. There was apparently no blame to be attached to either party in command of the different boats. The *Mary* was soon after taken to Camden, where the necessary repairs will be made.

ACCIDENT TO A PASSENGER CAR.—Between five and six o'clock yesterday afternoon, as one of the Vine street cars was coming down Eighteenth street, in the neighborhood of Logan Square, a sleigh, driven at a rapid rate, came in contact with it, breaking nearly all the windows on one side, and greatly defacing it in other respects. The car was crowded at the time with ladies and gentlemen, who made a narrow escape from bodily injury. One of the male passengers received a severe wound in the neck and shoulder. The parties in the sleigh escaped without injury.

FINES AND PENALTIES.—The Aldermen of this city have paid into the City Treasury during the present year $1,229·13 on account of fines and penalties received by them.

DECEASED SOLDIER.—The only death announced at the Medical Director's office, yesterday, was that of ALEX. CHEEK, Co. F, 2 member of Company K, 62d Ohio Volunteers.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES AT THE GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Philip A. Gregar, Principal of the Girls' High and Normal School, took his formal leave of the teachers and pupils of that institution. The pupils and teachers were all assembled in the main room, together with a number of invited guests. The exercises opened with the song, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing!" followed by the reading of the Bible and the singing of a verse of "Auld Lang Syne." Mr. Gregar was then presented by the pupils of the school with a fine and costly set of china, very handsomely gotten up. The presentation speech was made in behalf of the pupils by Miss Sophie Schrader, who spoke as follows:—

This is the hour in which, as in the happy past, we had hoped, in the joyfulness of our hearts, to greet you, our kind and honored instructor, with the cheering wishes of this festive season. Our desires for your happiness are now, and ever will be heartfelt and sincere. But how different are the circumstances, when now, for the last time, as pupils, we address you, whose place to us can never be supplied. So long have we been the recipients of your kindness, and so naturally have we come to regard you with the highest respect and affection, that we feel this to be the saddest moment of our school days.

Whether our connection with you has been for months, or whether it has been lengthened into years, we have ever found you the same—always ready to bring your superior knowledge and experience to remove all or nearly the difficulties that beset us in our paths.

When we think of all that you have been to us, our hearts swell with gratitude, and we long to give expression to our feeling.

To show, in a slight degree, our appreciation of your unceasing care, we present to you this token of our enduring esteem, with the wish that the coming year may be fraught with prosperity and happiness to you and yours.

Another gift had also been prepared for Mr. Gregar by the teachers. It consisted of several pieces of silver, elaborately finished and appropriately inscribed. The teachers, to whom the duty of making the presentation was assigned, said:—

Our pleasant years of school companionship are now to have an unbroken for and sorrowful termination. To-day severs the link which so long has bound us together in happy intercourse. We have always gladly given you our confidence and support, and whatever may be your future success in life, it cannot exceed what we desire for you.

On behalf of the faculty, I now present you this slight testimonial; hoping it may prove in a slight degree our appreciation of your uniform kindness, and consideration for you, and our regret at parting from one whom we shall always remember with feelings of friendship and esteem.

These gifts he looked upon as a renewal of love and friendship which had always existed between him and his teachers and pupils. In regard to the report of the Committee of the Board of Control, by which this parting was brought about, the speaker said he would ever look upon that document with pride and satisfaction, and as a living evidence that he had always endeavored to elevate and protect the Girls' High and Normal School, by preventing from being admitted within its walls those who were unqualified to receive the benefits which it bestowed.

The proceedings throughout were of the most impressive and solemn character. During the delivery of the addresses, and during the singing both teachers and pupils were moved to tears. The exercises closed by the singing of a song written by one of the Faculty of the school.

THE QUIET OF OUR CITY.—Philadelphia was never so quiet as it is at the present time. While other cities abound in raids, murders, robberies, and fires, this city is almost totally free from crime. But few complaints are made at the Detective Office, and the book at that station only receives two or three additions upon its pages daily. It is an unusual circumstance to note the city so quiet at this season of the year. For months but few heavy robberies are known to have been perpetrated in the city. This may be attributed to the proper attention to business on the part of the detectives. Pickpockets make themselves exceedingly scarce, owing to the money-day law. The new hands at the business appear to have gone to other places to operate. The Fire Department now is somewhat idle. Previous to last Monday there were a number of fires reported, but since that time there have been but one or two alarms.

Even Coroner Taylor is getting a resting spell; last month he had about as much business as any one man could possibly get through with, but during the present month he has not exceeded a half dozen cases. These facts speak well for the admirable manner in which the City Government is administered by Mayor Henry. The police force has been brought to such a state of perfection by its energetic Chief, S. G. Ruggles, that our citizens retire at night without fear of having their houses broken into or burned down before morning, and people can walk the streets almost any part of the city, day or night, without danger of being garroted or relieved of their valuables unceremoniously.

A SHARP SWINDLING PRACTICE.—A new mode of raising the wind was reported at the Police Station this morning. Some unknown scamp, it appears, has obtained possession of a number of envelopes used by an express company for the exclusive purpose of enclosing money. These he fills with paper, and after carefully sealing them, delivers them to parties residing in this city. He called at one house, and on ringing the bell the lady came to the door. He informed her that he was engaged in delivering money packages for an express company, at the same time handing her an envelope addressed to the gentleman of the house, which he said contained eight hundred dollars. He then requested her to receipt for the package in a book which he carried with him, and demanding the sum of three dollars, which he claimed was the charge due the company. The lady, however, suspected that there was something wrong, from the fact that the package was delivered at her husband's residence instead of at his office, and declined to pay the amount.

The man, not the least abashed, said it made no difference to him, and that he would see the gentleman. He next called at another residence in the same street and made a similar statement. He succeeded in obtaining the amount claimed. It is said that he had the names of quite a number of prominent citizens on his book, but it is probable that he had some of them there for the purpose of aiding him in his operations. He had a number of these packages with him, and it is quite probable that he succeeded in obtaining a considerable amount of money during the day.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.—A concert of sacred music was given in the Thirty-eighth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening last, by the children of the Sabbath School attached to the church, assisted by several ladies and gentlemen; the whole arranged and directed by John Blakeley, Esq. The whole entertainment on this occasion was truly delightful, and the singing by the band of beautiful children was exquisite. The proceeds are to be applied to the replenishing the library of the Sabbath School. The next concert will be given on Wednesday evening next, December 28.

THE STATE OF THE STREETS.—It was not only the wicked who stood in slippery places yesterday. Every one fared alike. The pavements were laid with one exquisitely thin and slippery street of ice, and people fell down by dozens. Boys and men, girls and women, went down one after another. Looking up a street, where the crowds came trooping along, the heads continually disappearing, and as instantly bobbing up again, as though nothing had happened, resembled the hammers vibrating the strings of the piano-forte. All the falls were taken in good humor, so it is to be hoped that none were serious. The more the merrier was the principle worked upon.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—*Peterson's Counterfeit Detector* sends us the following description of a new and dangerous five dollar note on the Buffalo City Bank, Buffalo, New York: 5's, vig. imitation, blacksmith, liberty, eagle, on right end State coat of arms.

A PRESENT OF PERMANENT VALUE.—The New American Cyclopedia is offered as one of the most useful and valuable of books for presentation. It is a Library in itself of information needed by every one of intelligence. Bound in various styles, at the agency for this city, No. 50 S. Sixth street, second story.

CHRISTMAS IS NEAR.—Now is the time if you wish photographs by Christmas; go early and avoid the throng usual in holidays. B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

A. D. PESSANO'S choice French and plain confections, also extra fine foreign and domestic fruits, are unsurpassable. Tenth street, below Chestnut.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much safer and better to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours,—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut street.

THE HOLIDAY PRESENT most acceptable to a lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year.

BURNDALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT—An infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun-shot wounds, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it.

NO MATTER what may be said in favor of the various Sewing Machines offered to the public, *the only true test is comparison.* This is what the Florence courts, and the verdict in its favor is universal when such comparison is made. The Florence is the only machine offered to the public warranted to give a fine satisfaction or money returned, which is convincing proof that this machine has merits beyond all others, as well as a protection to purchasers against loss. It is so simple in its construction that no charge is made to learn to operate it, whether you purchase or not. Call at the office, No. 630 Chestnut street. Prize list, with samples of sewing, sent on receipt of red stamp.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT our Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothing, we are selling it in large amounts, daily, at *retail* prices much below present *cost of production*; our purchases having been made for cash, at the lowest prices of the season, we are enabled to offer customers the advantages thereby secured. Our assortment is full and complete, our goods new, fresh, and fashionable, equal to any made to order, and sold at much lower in price as to astonish those who usually procure their clothing in that way. An examination invited.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 Market Street.
HOUSTON & CO.

WINTER CLOTHING,
Winter Clothing.
At reduced prices,
At reduced prices,
Ready made,
Ready made,
At Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-price, under the Continental.
At Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-price, under the Continental.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 S. Eighth street.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT WORTH GIVING.—It has become the settled conviction of thoughtful people that every family in the land should be supplied with a first-class sewing machine, and it is upon this conviction that the machine which combines more excellent features than any other is the "Grover & Baker." It is the only sewing machine ever invented that executes the embroidery, an advantage which in itself entitles it to the preference with all intelligent purchasers.

MOST REMARKABLE in its effects, and most useful in its application, the fragrant SOZODONT has become the most popular Dentifrice in existence. To need and praised by everybody.

Sold by all druggists and perfumers.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S
PIANO FORTES. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES. Over 500 of each of these first-class instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut streets. CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES. CABINET ORGANS.

DO YOU KNOW DRAN has removed to No. 413 Chestnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember the place, No. 413 Chestnut street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street,
WILL OPEN TO-DAY,
FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS,
Several Lots of
Embroidered Curtain Muslins,
Also 60 Pairs Very Rich
LACE CURTAINS.
ALSO CURTAINS FROM $14·00 TO $50·00 PER PAIR.
These Goods are offered much lower than the Original Cost of Importation.
The above goods will prove useful and appropriate
FOR PRESENTS.
T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
12 21 3t Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

AVOID THE RUSH!!
COME EARLY! COME EARLY!
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
G. W. PITCHER'S
ONE-PRICE BOOK, ALBUM, PICTURE, AND FRAME STORE,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.
FRAMES! FRAMES!! FRAMES!!
RUSTIC FRAMES, ALL SIZES AND STYLES.
WALNUT do do do
GILT do do do
ROSEWOOD do do do
Frames made to order, and particular attention given to FRAMING PICTURES, &c. Etc.
ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS!
Our stock of
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
IS THE
LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Over 500 styles, many of them NEW, and made expressly for our own sales.
Prices from 15 cents to $50.
ALL SOLD
LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
ALL NEW BOOKS RECEIVED ON DAY OF PUBLICATION, AND SOLD AT A DISCOUNT.
$2·75 Books for $1·75. $1·00 Books for 85 cents.
$1·75 Books for $1·50. 75 cent Books for 60 cents.
$1·50 Books for $1·25. 50 cent Books for 40 cents.
$1·25 Books for $1·00. 25 cent Books for 20 cents.
BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS in various styles at low prices.
DIARIES, PORTFOLIOS, etc. etc., at low prices.
JUVENILE AND PICTURE BOOKS, in great variety.
PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!
IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS, 21x27—over 200 subjects.
MEDIUM PHOTOGRAPHS. Half—over 700 subjects.
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CARD PHOTOGRAPHS. Colored—over 1000 subjects.
NEW SUBJECTS ADDED EVERY WEEK.
PITCHER'S,
12 21 31rp No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

HOLIDAY BOOKS
AT LOW PRICES.
Having purchased my stock last spring I can sell at old prices.
CHRISTMAS BOOKS, WRITING DESKS,
FRANCON FLOWERS, PORTFOLIOS,
IVORY CARD CASES, JUVENILE BOOKS,
TOY BOOKS, PRAYER-BOOKS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PAPETRIES,
GOLD PENS, NEW BOOKS.
Also, the finest NOTE PAPER, and ENVELOPES to match perfectly. INITIALS GRATIS.
All our Standard Publications.
CHALLEN,
Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,
12 22 3t No. 1308 CHESNUT STREET.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
HOBBY HORSES
In Great Variety.
VELOCIPEDES,
EXPRESS CARTS, EXPRESS WAGONS,
WHEELBARROWS, SLEIGHS, ETC.
By the Manufacturer,
J. A. YOST,
12 21 *1p No. 214 DOCK Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHARLES DUMMIG,
No. 812 CHESNUT STREET,
Begs leave to inform his customers that his present stock of
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS
Surpasses that of any former importation. Having selected with care every article himself, he can safely say there is no similar establishment in the country that can compare with his. As to prices, retail at the goods from the first manufactories and artists in Europe, these dealers who buy from the importers here to sell again can certainly not compete with me. Of the following goods he keeps an extra assortment, and in such entirely new styles as to either not be found in this city can offer:—
LADIES' WORK-BOXES.
DESK, CIGAR, AND GLOVE BOXES.
DRESSING-CASES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WRITING DESKS—DRESSING CASES.
PURSES, PARIS GILT BEAD OR BRONZE GOODS.
PARISIAN WORK-BOXES—BOHEMIAN GLASS.
VASES, OF SUPERB ANTIQUE AND MODERN.
CUTLERY—FINEST ENGLISH WARRANTED CARDS.
CRICKET AND ARCHERY IMPLEMENTS.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS.
LADIES' BAGS—OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS.
CORAL POCKET-BOOKS CIGAR CASES.
RUSSIAN AND PORTMONNAIES.
GAMES OF ALL KINDS.
CHESS, DOMINOES, LOTTOES.
CRIBBAGE, COUNTERS, CHESS, AND BACKGAMMON BOARDS.
BAGATELLE AND TIVOLI.
IN TOYS—This department is complete in every article known, with many novel things never before imported, and a very large variety of articles all new. Knowing this store surpasses in variety and tasteful dressing any other known here and in Europe. This is no idle boast. Ladies should call and see them. 11-30-20rp

TOYS! TOYS!!
CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
TOYS,
At No. 138 S. Second Street,
Below Market, West Side.
For the accommodation of our customers who cannot spare time to purchase during the day, we will keep our store open until 10 P. M., every evening during the holidays. We are determined to close out our EXTENSIVE STOCK OF TOYS at prices MUCH BELOW THEIR USUAL RATES.
A. J. WEIDENER,
12 15 6trp No. 138 S. SECOND Street.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEA-WEED TONIC,
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS.
DR. SCHENCK'S
Principal Office and Laboratory is at the N. E. corner of SIXTH and COMMERCE Streets, Philadelphia, where all letters for advice or business should be directed.
He will be found there every SATURDAY, professionally to examine lungs with the Respirometer, for which his fee is three dollars; all advice free.
In New York, at No. 32 BOND Street, every TUESDAY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
At the MARLBORO' HOTEL, Boston, January 18 and 19, February 15 and 16, March 15 and 16, April 12 and 20, May 17 and 18, June 14 and 15, July 13 and 29.
The time for my being in BALTIMORE and PITTSBURG will be seen in the daily papers of those cities.
THE HISTORY OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE, AND HOW HE WAS CURED OF CONSUMPTION.
Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parrish, to remove into the country, Moorestown, New Jersey, being my native place, I was removed thither. My father and all his family had lived and died there—and died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival I was put to bed where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre, and tissue of my system.
My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. As this expectoration of matter subsided, the fever abated, the pain left me, the cough ceased to harass me, and the exhausting night-sweats were no longer known, and I had refreshing sleep, to which I had long been a stranger. My appetite now began to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating too much; with this return of health, I gained in strength, and now am clearly of opinion that a healthy man with a large healed lobe hepatized with complete adhesion of the lower and the lower left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a tolerably healthy condition.
Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease, by every one, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in medicine—especially, such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. So prepared and gave the medicines to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly, that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it, for people would send for me far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.
For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Pittsburg.
For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examinations, weekly, with the "Respirometer." For such examination my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to give each patient the true condition of his disease, and tell him frankly whether he will get well.
The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, that they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop the night-sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive system, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient dies.
The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is nutrient, powerfully tonic, and healing in itself. It contains no opium, yet loosens the phlegm in the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion; one bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold; but it will be well first to take a dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed into blood, in which it imparts its healing properties. It is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself; and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, a healthy flow of gastric juice, good appetite, and a good digestion, follow.
The Seaweed Tonic is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant; no bad effects like when using Bourbon whisky, which disorders the stomach, torpors the liver, locks up all the secretions, turns the blood into water, dropsy sets in, and the patient dies suddenly.
Bourbon whisky is recommended now-a-days by almost every physician. Many patients that visit my rooms both male and female, are stupefied with this poison. The relief is temporary. If they cough, they take a little whisky; if they feel weak and feeble, they take a little whisky; if they cannot sleep, they take a little whisky; and they go on in this way requiring more and more until they are bloated up, and imagine they are getting fleshy. The stomach, liver, and digestive powers are completely destroyed, and lose their appetite for food. No one was ever cured of consumption by this process, where cavities have been formed in the lungs. A little stimulant is frequently beneficial to consumptives, such as pure brandy or good wines, in many cases London porter or brown stout in moderate quantities; but Bourbon whisky hastens on instead of curing consumption.
The Seaweed Tonic produces lasting results, thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive system, and enabling it to assimilate and make into healthy blood the food which may be used for that purpose. It is so wonderful in its effects that a wine-glass full will digest a hearty meal, and a little of it taken before breakfast will give a tone to the stomach which few medicines possess the power of doing.
The MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from calomel, or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful or injurious results. They carry out of the system the feculent and worm-out matters loosened and dissolved by my Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup. It will be seen that all these of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure Consumption.
AGENTS.
BOSTON—George C. Goodwin & Co.
NEW YORK—Demas, Barnes & Co.
BALTIMORE—S. S. Hance.
PITTSBURG—Dr George H. Keyser.
CINCINNATI—F. E. Barce & Co., and John D. Park.
CHICAGO—Lord & Smith, and H. Sewell.
ST. LOUIS—Collins Bros.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hostetter, Smith & Dean.
Also, sold by all Druggists and Dealers. 12-21-3trp

EXTRA NOTICE!—THE PROPRIETOR OF the first class DRUG STORE,
N. E. corner of BROAD and CHESNUT Streets,
Begs to announce that, in view of the times, he will (until further notice),
Sacrifice his Large and Varied Stock of TOILET ARTICLES.
Such as FINE COLOGNES,
SPLENDID ODOR CASES,
RARE FRENCH AND ENGLISH PERFUMES,
POMADES, &c.
Elegant Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs, &c. And other USEFUL ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
AT COST, AND MORE TOO.
N. B.—A selected lot of GENUINE IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS,
Of Favorite Brands,
Will be sold on the same favorable terms, if application is made at once. 12-16 10trp

THE RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY,
CHAUDIERE DISTRICT, CANADA EAST.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, President.
OFFICERS.
Ex-Governor James Pollock, Director U. S. Mint, Philadelphia; Hon. W. G. Moorhead, President Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company; C. B. Wright, Esq., of C. B. Wright & Co., Bankers; Henry Sheldon, Esq., of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New York; W. B. Hatch, Esq., of Fairbanks & Co., New York; T. B. Bunting, Esq., of T. B. Bunting & Co., New York; L. E. Chittenden, late Register U. S. Treasury.
100,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE, $100 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $20.
Property, 14,770 Acres, all Known to be Rich in Gold.
20,000 Shares of Stock Offered for Subscription.
200 ounces of pure GOLD from the Company's property may be seen on application at the Office of C. B. Wright & Co., No. 142 S. Third street, where maps, prospectuses, and all information may be had. The latest report from the Geologist of the Company announces the discovery of FIVE new and very rich quartz lodes.
The Official Report of the Gold Commissioners of Canada will soon be published, showing *over One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars*, at coin rates, of Gold has been recently mined in the Chaudière District, principally upon the Company's property.
A limited number of the Shares of the Capital Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD Street,
12 23 6trp Opposite the Exchange.

THE CLOU

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

THE LAMP UPON THE RAILWAY ENGINE.

Shining in its silver cell,
Like a hermit, calm and quiet,
Though so near it, hot as hell,
Furious fires rave and riot;
Posted as an eye in front,
'Mid the steam, and smoke, and hissing,
Steadily bears all the brunt,
The lamp upon the railway engine.

So, thou traveler of life,
In the battle round thee crashing,
Heed no more the storm or strife
Than a rock the billows dashing.
Though this dark and dreary night
Yawns like fear, and cares unhinging,
Shine, O mind! aloft, alight,
The lamp upon the railway engine.

By the oil of grace well fed,
Ever on the future gazing,
Let the star, within thy head,
Steadily and calmly blazing,
Hold upon its duteous way
Through each outcast unblenching,
Trimm'd to burn till dawn of day,
The lamp upon the railway engine.

Safe behind a crystal shield,
Though the water deluge drench us,
Faith forbids a soul to yield,
And no hurricane can quench us;
No! though forced along by fate
At a pace so swift and swinging,
Calmly shine, in clearer state,
Ye lamps on every railway engine.

MICHAEL SERVETUS.

The 27th of October is marked with blood, in the religious calendar, as the anniversary of the martyrdom of one of the first victims of Protestant persecution. The story is one of the most affecting of any to be found in the dark annals of religious intolerance, and it ought to be recounted over and over, till time brings about its revenges.

Michael Servetus was born in 1509, at Villa Nuova, in Arragon. His father was a notary, and he sent his son to Toulouse for the study of the civil law; but, in the general ferment of opinions, his inquisitive mind plunged with deepest interest into questions of theology. He acquired a competent knowledge of ancient languages, and was said to be quite "crammed with Latin, Greek, and Hebrew." When only twenty-two years of age he published a tract "Concerning the Errors of the Trinity;" and, in the year following, "Two Books of Dialogues Concerning the Trinity," in which the Orthodox doctrine was unsparingly assailed. At this time his circumstances were depressed, and he lived an unsettled and wandering life.

In the city of Lyons, the traveler, even at this day, passes through a long, crooked, dark street, "overhung, on either side, with tall houses," which shut out the sun. On this street, in 1540, lived a bookseller by the name of Frellon, a friend, or at least a correspondent, of John Calvin. He kept, in a secret apartment, heretical books, which he would not offer for sale to his fellow-citizens, for fear of the inquisitor, but which he procured for strangers from Germany and Switzerland. Hither came Michael Servetus, and for some time was employed by Frellon as a proof-reader. Having procured the means by his earnings, he went to Paris and studied physic; and he carried into that science the same ardor that distinguished him in his theological studies. His skill and acquirements became conspicuous, and he made a near approach to the discovery of the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, which afterwards rendered famous the name of Hervey. He graduated at Paris, and repaired to Charlieu, near Lyons, where he practised as a physician three years.

At this time he fell in with the Archbishop of Vienne, a noble Catholic prelate, whom he had known at Paris, who was fond of patronizing the votaries of learning, whose heart had warmed towards Servetus, and whose purse had opened for his relief. The disposition of Servetus was gay and social; he made friends, who honored him for his learning and loved him for his goodness of heart. The Archbishop invites him to Vienne, and even offers him lodgings in his palace. He accepts the invitation, and goes. Bright prospects open before him, for both at Lyons and at Vienne he had won the ardent friendship of the people. "A man of the world, he knew how to please and to gain affection."

Beside the archiepiscopal palace at Vienne stood the printing office of one Gaspard Treschel, who also had been drawn there by the liberal patronage of the Catholic prelate. Dreams of a literary and professional career, congenial to his tastes and habits, are dawning upon the "learned Spaniard." He had now the publishing an edition of, what already in his now mercenaries a fine Latin inscription to his beloved Mæcenas, the good Archbishop of Vienne. "Princes who command the world must be acquainted with the world." His "Ptolemy" goes through a second edition under the patronage of the Archbishop, and gains for him abundant applause.

Meanwhile, both in Paris and at Lyons, Servetus had been in correspondence with John Calvin at Geneva. They discussed the doctrine of the Trinity, the discussion became warm and insulting on both sides, and was in the virulent spirit of those times. Calvin became angry, and dropped the correspondence. Calvin hoarded his anger; but Servetus is incapable of malice, and wonders, with admirable simplicity, why Calvin has ceased to write to him. He even gets Frellon to write to Calvin for an explanation of the mystery. Calvin calls him a "Satan," and already thirsts for his blood. He writes to Viret:—"If ever he come to Geneva, he shall not go thence alive. This is my fixed resolution." Servetus is full of banter, but has no gall in his nature. He makes himself merry over the system of predestination and the logic of Calvin's "Institutes," laughs at the *free necessity* invented at Geneva to explain the sin of Adam, but is ready to shake hands with the Reformer.

Servetus continues at Vienne in the practice of medicine, and what leisure he can get from his patients he devotes to learning and theology. After his second edition of "Ptolemy" has appeared he devotes four years to a theological treatise, in which his system is carefully matured. In 1553 he published his "Christianity Restored," in which both the doctrine of the Trinity and logic of Calvin are assailed anew. "In the ninth book he condenses in a few pages," says a Catholic writer, "the most graphic refutation ever made of the Calvinistic fatalism." He is less indignant in his abuse than Calvin, though he deals it out without mercy.

This book was printed at Vienne, but the name of neither author, nor printer, nor of the city, was attached to it. It was a large octavo of seven hundred pages, eight hundred copies of which were struck off. Servetus sent some copies to Frellon. Frellon sent one to Calvin. Calvin's hate becomes lurid; his thirst for blood blazes up anew, and he contrives a net for his prey.

There was a French refugee at Geneva by the name of Trie, under the protection and in the confidence of Calvin. Trie has a cousin at Lyons, a merchant, and a good Catholic, by the name of Arneys. They keep up a loving correspondence—Arneys trying to bring back his dear cousin to the true Church; Trie, however, keeps close under the wing of Calvin. Arneys tells Trie of the licentious tendencies of the doctrines of the Reformers. Whereupon Trie writes a long, pious letter, reporting upon Arneys that they, the Catholics, are harboring a wicked heretic at Vienne; that his name is Michael Servetus, and that he ought to be burned. He exhorts, with much holy horror, that he be brought to justice. He sends with the letter four leaves of the "Christianity Restored," which Frellon had sent to Calvin, as proof against the heretic.

Straightway the detached leaves and the letter of Trie are put into the hands of the inquisitor—Matthew Ory. But what can be done? The four sheets sent by Trie are not evidence enough. Wait a while. Arneys writes again to Trie, and Trie goes to Calvin, and Calvin furnishes the complete volume for the inquisitor. Still the proof is not sufficient; the book has no name of author, place, or printer. Arneys writes again. Calvin chooses among his private letters, finds some from Servetus which assert the same heresies, and serve to identify the author of the volume, and he basely gives them up to the inquisitor. He also acts as informer generally to Master Matthew Ory. This is enough; and the toils are woven about the victim. Servetus is in the hands of Master Ory, and safely lodged in prison at Vienne.

To the prison there was a garden, and in the garden a platform; and from the platform was an easy leap into an outer yard, and from the outer yard the door was left open. The Catholic inquisitors are more merciful than the Genevan; probably the influence of the good Archbishop can be traced here. At any rate, they put Servetus into prison, with the doors left open. They allowed him a servant, and ordered that he should be treated "honestly, and according to his station." Servetus walked into the garden, jumped from the platform into the yard, walked leisurely through the open door, and went laughing and whistling on his way.

Whither will he go? It is his plan to go to Naples, and there resume his practice of the healing art. He should have gone through Piedmont; but a strange fascination, like that of the serpent over the fluttering bird, drew him aside through Switzerland. Perhaps he feared to fall again into Catholic hands. Doubtless he was as yet ignorant of the fact that Calvin was the fox who had started the hounds upon his trail. He appears at Geneva, stops at the tavern called the "Rose," and speaks for a barge to transport him across the lake; but the lake is in commotion, and his departure is delayed.

Calvin's hungry eye is upon him, and he feels malicious delight that the victim is in his power. "One of the Sadules," writes Calvin, "at my instigation (one morning), ordered him to be led to prison." They find an accuser by the name of La Fontaine; and Calvin selects for the accuser's counsel one Colladon, a fiery, blood-thirsty man, who often discharged the double office of jurist and hangman's valet. An accusation, containing thirty-nine articles, is prepared against him; and it is proof of the malignity of the prosecution that one of the charges is founded on an extract from his edition of "Ptolemy," in which the Holy Land is called sterile and unsightly. "An atheistical speech," said one of the judges. "I have done nothing but translate it," said Servetus; "it is Ptolemy who is the atheist." "I was very glad," says Calvin, "to stop the mouth of this miscreant, and I asked him why he had indorsed the labor of another; and so much was this vile dog confounded by such pressing reasons that he could only snarl, and say there was no harm in this."

The heretic appears from time to time before his judges. Calvin confronts him, and brawls at him, and mounts the pulpit to inflame the passions against him. Personal hate and revenge are manifest through the whole trial. They try to find something against his private life, but in vain.

"Why have you declaimed so violently against Calvin?" This question reveals the animus of the trial.

"Calvin's language," replies Servetus, "has been greatly more violent than mine."

The judges hesitate, and fear to bring his blood upon their heads. They request Calvin to furnish a formal refutation of his errors. Calvin employed nearly fifteen days in this work. In the meanwhile, Servetus lay in his prison upon straw, devoured by vermin. He addressed the following letter to his judges, appealing to their justice and humanity:—

"My very Honored Seignions:—Every humbly entreat you to be pleased to abridge those long delays, or liberate me from this prosecution. You perceive that Calvin is at the end of his devices. Not knowing what to say, he, for his own gratification, seeks to keep me in prison that I may rot here. I am devoured alive by vermin. My garments are torn, and I have no change of nourish, and no shirt but a very mean one. I have presented to you another supplication, which you have up according to law; and, to cut it, Calvin has alleged Jus Imlan. Certainly he is unfortunate in citing against me what he does not himself believe. This is a great shame for him, and still greater because now have elapsed five weeks that he has kept me here strongly imprisoned, and never has brought forward a single passage against me.

"My lords, I had also demanded of you a lawyer or advocate, as you had allowed to my opponent, who did not need one so much as I do, since I am a stranger, and ignorant of the customs of the country. Nevertheless, you have allowed one to him and not to me, and have liberated him from prison before the cause had been investigated. I request my case to be transferred to the Council of the Two Hundred, together with my supplications; and, if I can appeal there, I do appeal, protesting for all expenses, damages, and interests, and for the *pœna talionis* law of retaliation (which at the time was the legal right of the prisoner in the Genevan Courts of Justice), against the first accuser as against his master Calvin, who has made his cause his own.

"Done in your prisons at Geneva, this 15th day of September, 1553.

"Michael Servetus,
"In his own cause."

No answer was returned. September 22 he makes another appeal from his prison, preferring heavy charges against Calvin as a false accuser, and as having suggested the office of a minister of Christ by turning informer, and furnishing private letters to procure his death.

No answer was returned.

October 10 another piteous appeal comes from his prison:—

"Magnificent Seignions:—For the last three weeks I have been desiring and entreating you to give me a hearing, and have never been able to obtain one. I beg you, for the love of Jesus Christ, do not refuse me what you would not refuse to a Turk, who asked you for justice. I have some very important and necessary things to say to you.

"As to what you had ordered, that something should be done to keep me clean, no attention has been paid to it, and I am in a worse condition than ever. And, besides, the cold torments me greatly, * * * which brings upon me other miseries which I should be ashamed to describe to you. It is extreme cruelty that the common decencies are denied me. For the love of God, my lords, give orders for this, or else from pity or a sense of duty.

"Done in your prisons of Geneva, October 21, 1553.

"Servetus."

Nonce 21 the tribunal assembled. The deliberations lasted three days. At length nearly all decided for capital punishment. What kind of death was the next question to be determined, and death by fire obtained the majority. There was one man, Ami Perrin, who felt some throbs of compassion, who feigned sickness, and absented himself from the Council, but he choked down his compassion, and finally came and gave his vote for blood. Calvin thus scoffed at this fit of humanity:—"Our tragic comedian," he writes to Farel, "after having refused to be sick for three days, came to the Council, in order to save this wretch, and blushed not to demand that the case should be called before the Council of the Two Hundred; but the sentence was rendered without controversy."

On the morning of the 26th of October they came to the prison to announce the sentence of the judges. Servetus lost his fortitude, wept, and sued for mercy. Calvin had the heart to insult his tears and agonies, compared him to a beast, and stigmatized his cries as "roaring" and "howling." But Castalion found words of compassion:—"And did not Christ from the tree of the cross exclaim, 'My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?'"

The tragedy hastens on. At the Place de Champel, an open space without the city, they led forth the victim. A stake was fixed deeply in the ground, to which they bound him with an iron chain. He pleaded for a more merciful death. "The sword! the sword! in mercy, and not fire!"

He spoke to deaf ears. Green fagots were placed around him, his head was covered with a crown of straw sprinkled with sulphur, and the heretical book was suspended at the stake. The fire ignited slowly; the death agonies were prolonged; the head of the sufferer swam amid clouds of sulphur and smoke, through which his lips could be seen moving in prayer. Once, when the flames rose up to devour his face, he uttered a cry of anguish, which sent the silence of death among the spectators, and turned them pale. Some of them moved with compassion, ran to put an end to his sufferings, and stifle him under blazing fagots. One more prayer—"Jesus, Eternal Son, have mercy on me!"—and he passed out of the hands of cruel men to the Judgment Seat, towards which his blood, now three hundred years, has cried from the ground.

Calvin tried in vain to wash the gouts of blood from his mantle. He issued a book, which made its appearance in 1554, under the title, "A Faithful Exposition of the Errors of Michael Servetus, and a Brief Refutation of the Same, wherein it is taught that Heretics are to be Coerced by the Right of the Sword." Himself a heretic, liable to the same punishment from the Roman Inquisition, and with the same justice, he sends out this shameless pamphlet to the world, to justify what in every view of the case, was the most deliberate and diabolical murder on record, for the gratification of private hate and personal revenge.

There was a man who, in the noon of the nineteenth century, could write this sentence:—"We do not see, if there must have been such a trial, how, in the circumstances, it could have been conducted more fairly and kindly, both on the part of Calvin and the Council;" and another challenges the opponents of Calvin "to name not merely in the annals of persecution, but even in the records of criminal justice, an instance of more *moderation* and *liberality* than was exercised by the magistrates of Geneva in the trial of Servetus." It is something to know what *some* followers of Calvin understand by mildness, moderation, and liberality. None are responsible for the deeds of Calvin, merely for holding his heology, unless they choose to apologize for hem, and defend them. But so long as they do, the ghost of the murdered man will come up to sear their eye-balls; and it ought to come up till the end of time, to make religious intolerance as hateful in the sight of men as it is abominable in the sight of God.

The religious opinions of Servetus cannot be judged of from his accusers. They charge him with Pantheism. He denies it. "God, through His omnipresence, is necessarily present in all things, yet these things themselves are not a part of God; but the prototype, or idea, or conception of all things is in God." Though he denied the tri-personality, he asserted a sort of Sabellian trinity, and ascribed even supreme divinity to Christ. His opinions are set forth with great discrimination and candor by Baur; and though, probably, he was not always consistent with himself, it would be difficult to absolve his system from the charge of Pantheistic tendencies.—*Monthly Religious Magazine.*

CAKES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—RILEY'S reputation cannot be surpassed. No. 1115 RACE Street. Orders promptly attended to. 12-17-6t*

FOR SALE.—TO PRINTERS.—IMPOSING stone, large size, in first-rate order. Apply at this office. 12-9

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 611 CHESTNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1864.
All persons having claims against this Commission are notified to present them on or before SATURDAY, December 24, 1864.
R. P. KING,
11-19 6t President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Fairmount Passenger Railway Company (Race and Vine Streets).
The Books for the transfer of Stock will be open on Monday, December 19, at No. 308 WALNUT Street, Room No. 6, Third floor.
12-17-6t*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting, and an Election for Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary, will take place on SECOND MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M.
WILLIAM H. WEIGH,
12-13 tl-7 Secretary.

OIL HOLLOW PETROLEUM COMPANY.
A meeting of the subscribers to the Company will be held at the office, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second story, on FRIDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
A report from the Visiting Committee will be made.
12-21 3t*p E. W. CLARK, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, 8TH DECEMBER, 1864.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the ROSS OIL COMPANY have this day declared their third monthly dividend, for November, of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable after the 10th inst. to its Philadelphia subscribers at the office of Mecutcheon & Collins, No. 240 N. FRONT Street.
WM. M. MCCUTCHEON, President.
ROBERT WEAT, Jr., Secretary. 12-12

NOTICE.—OFFICE ATLAS OIL COMPANY, No. 304 WALNUT Street, Room No. 2.
PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1864.
The Company will be ready to issue Certificates of Stock on and after TUESDAY, December 27th inst.
Persons holding the Company's due bills will please present them at this office on or after the above day, and receive Certificates of Stock in exchange.
12-21-6t P. H. WILTBANK, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHways, Office of Chief Commissioner, S. W. corner WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1864.
NOTICE.—All persons having Claims against the Department for Labor or Material furnished during the present year, will present them for payment on or before SATURDAY, the twenty-fourth instant.
12-16-6w*2t W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

ALLENTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1864.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allentown Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM H. WEIGH,
12-19-m9 Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD Street Passenger Railroad Company, FRANKFORD Road, below Lehigh Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1864.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed for ten days previous to said election.
THOMAS WATSON,
12-22 10 Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE WEST PHILADELPHIA Passenger Railway Company (Market street line), have placed a number of additional cars upon their road, to run between Thirty-fourth and Market streets (their side depot), and Front street, for the better accommodation of the public, and have also, for the present (and if found needful), to carry passengers to their western depot, Ferry-first street and Haverford streets, without extra charge. Said cars will be distinguished by a notice thereon, "Thirty-fourth street," and be known at night by a green light.
12-21-6t* WILLIAM MARTIN, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the
Steelworks and Moyamensing Gas Works.
Germantown do
Manayunk do
And Richmond do
To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.
WILLIAM PENNELL,
12-2-1m Cashier.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 3d instant.
Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.
This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.
The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.
11-18-12-31 THOMAS T. FIRTH Treasurer.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above Company, that a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the agreement made on this day between the Directors and Managers of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, and the Directors and Managers of the Bestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, for merging and consolidation of the corporate rights, powers, privileges, franchises and property of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, and the Bestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same.
C. B. DUNGAN, President.
PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1864. 12-wfm3t

OFFICE OF THE FAIRMOUNT AND Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, No. 2561 CALLOWHILL Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company that a Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2561 CALLOWHILL Street, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the agreement made on this day between the Directors and Managers of the Bestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and the Directors and Managers of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, for the merging and consolidation of the corporate rights, powers, privileges, franchises and property of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, into and with the Bestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same.
C. B. DUNGAN, President.
12-14-wfm-6t

MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1864. BY CHARLES J. STILLE.
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, PHILADELPHIA AGENCY, No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET,
To the Members of the Various Committees of the Great Central Fair:—
The SANITARY COMMISSION begs to announce that the MEMORIAL OF THE FAIR, prepared by MR. STILLE, at the request of the Executive Committee, is now ready for delivery. It forms a very elegant quarto volume of more than two hundred pages; is printed on the finest tinted paper, and bound in cloth. It has been issued by Messrs. Sherman & Co., and is illustrated with photographs of some of the more interesting objects of the Exhibition. It contains an account of the origin and progress of the Fair; a description of the different Departments; a statement of the financial result; a full list of all the Committees, etc. etc.
As this work is designed primarily for the members of the various Committees, and a limited edition only has been printed for the Fair, those desiring copies must apply in person at the Rooms of the SANITARY COMMISSION, or special agent for its delivery.
Those who desire copies will please call on or address Mr. SIDNEY G. FISHER, No. 1307 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Arrangements will early be made for those who may not be able to communicate with him.
N. B.—Will be ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. 12-17

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
ESTATE OF JOHN BUTLER, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the Court has appointed that PIERCE BUTLER, surviving Trustee under the last will and testament of JOHN BUTLER, deceased, has filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, his account as such Trustee, and that the same will be presented to the said Court on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1865, for confirmation and allowance.
EDWIN A. MERRICK,
11-8-12t&7 Clerk O. C.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
Estate of JANE ADELAIDE MULHOLLAN, a Minor.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and granting Annuities, Guardian of the Estate of Jane Adelaide Mulhollan, a minor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, December 27, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 Walnut street, in the City of Philadelphia.
12-12-mw-5t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
Estate of SAMUEL DERRICKSON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ABRAHAM H. DERRICKSON, Executor of the estate of SAMUEL DERRICKSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday, January 2, 1865, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 29 S. SIXTH Street, up stairs in the city of Philadelphia.
12 21-w6m5t MOSES A. DROPSIE, Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
JOHN J. HALLOWELL vs. JOSEPH R. EVANS. Alias Vendition Exponas, September, 1864, No. 347.
And audit or appointed by the Court to report the distribution of a fund produced by a Sheriff's sale, under the above writ, of all that certain three story brick messuage or tenement, back buildings, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Juniper street, at the distance of three hundred and four feet southward from the south side of Girard street, in the Twentieth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on the said Juniper street seventeen feet (including on the north side thereof the southernmost half part of an alley three feet in width by the whole depth of the thereby granted lot) and extending in length or depth eastward of that width seventy-nine feet ten and one-half inches to a four foot wide alley, leading northward and communicating with the said three feet wide alley, subject to the yearly ground-rent of $87, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of December, A. D. 1864, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.
12-16-10t JOHN B. COLAHAN, Auditor.

SILK UMBRELLAS FOR LADIES. SILK UMBRELLAS FOR GENTLEMEN. GINGHAM UMBRELLAS FOR MISSES AND LADS. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. FOR SALE BY WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO., 12-17-6t No. 246 MARKET St.

WILSON'S SKATE DEPOT, No. 409 CHESNUT STREET. Just received, a full stock of
Ladies' Skates, Philadelphia Club Skates,
Gents' Skates, Boston Rockers, very superior,
Boys' Skates, New York Club Skates,
And Parlor Skates, all sizes,
where all can be accommodated with a superior quality from a choice selection.
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
12-15-1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA SKATE DEPOT. LESLEY & CO., No. 607 MARKET STREET, SOLE AGENTS FOR
Osborne's Challenge Steel Skates,
Belcher's Improved Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
H. Clark's Patent Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
Plympton Patent Eccentric Floor Skates,
Shaler's Patent Floor Skates.
The American Patent Floor Skate.
A full assortment of all the above styles constantly on hand, as well as all the other varieties of
STEEL AND WOOD-TOP SKATES.
Levatt's Patent Self-Fastening Skates—fasten without straps. 12 3-4w
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW STYLE OF SKATES FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN, NEWBOLD H. TROTTER, 11-23-1m No. 910 MARKET STREET.

THE ORIGINAL SKATE STORE. SMITH & RICHARDSON. Sign of the "Skate Boy," No. 611 MARKET STREET, Have for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the largest and best Stock of SKATES in this city. Their stock comprises every possible variety and at the lowest prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Steel Skates, Stevens' Skates, Clark's Skates, Rivets' Skates, Philadelphia Skates, Bradford's Boston Skates, "Norwich Clipper" Skates, Parlor Skates.
SKATE PLATES, SKATE STRAPS.
In short, everything pertaining to Skates, and every variety of Skate made, can be procured at the S on of the "Skate Boy," No. 611 MARKET Street, the Oldest Skate Store in the city.
SMITH & RICHARDSON.
N. B.—Skates Ground and Repaired. 12-15-tf

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh, Established 1844, incorporated 1855.
Young Men prepared for the Counting-house and Business life.
Thorough and practical instruction in BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent penmen.
Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, Detective Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING.
By Sound, and on Paper, taught by a long-experienced Operator.
Students instructed separately, and received at any time evening Sessions after September 15.
Catalogues containing the names of 671 students, terms &c., furnished gratis on applica tion.
11-17thsm1t B. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.

CHARLES E. CLARK'S BEDDING WAREHOUSE, At No. 15 N. ELEVENTH STREET, 11-23tf PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY APPLE, GAUGER AND COOPER, No. 205 S. Water Street, below Walnut, PHILADELPHIA.
Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of work made of old and new stuff, always on hand or made to order.
Coal packed in hogsheads for shipping. All kinds of trimmings punctually attended to. 11-29

CENTRAL EATING HOUSE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, 10-17 3m PHILADELPHIA.

COAL OIL, AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES, can be supplied at lowest cash prices with CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, TRANSFER BOOKS, STOCK LEDGERS, DIVIDEND BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.
A full assortment of samples on hand for storekeepers to select from. Styles of over 150 different Certificates of Stock.
W. G. PERRY, Manufacturing Stationer, 11-26-6w S. W. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 20, 30, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-5 3m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 613 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-26

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, at No 202 CARTER Street, 11-22 GEORGE PLOWMAN.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO., OFFER FOR SALE THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

MICHAEL JACOBS, BANKER, No. 40 S. THIRD STREET. GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT. STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 11-25-1m

COLONEL M. EINSTEIN, STOCK BROKER, No. 7 FARQUHAR BUILDING, 11-26 3m WALNUT STREET, BELOW THIRD, BUYING AND SELLING STOCKS ON COMMISSION.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD, SILVER AND BANK NOTES WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 8m1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO., BANKERS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 56 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and Interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-3m

STOCKS AND SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 3-8 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH, No. 16 S. THIRD STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mhl

CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, No. 121 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. 8-5-tf

OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS, No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

NEW UNITED STATES 5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.
The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of $50s, $100s, $500s, and $1000s, both registered and coupons.
The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
All our Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
11 15 Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 10, 1864.
Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds as authorized by law, the Three Years Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, issued under Act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes so presented, after three months from the date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
12-14-10t Secretary of the Treasury.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS DOCK STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, ARCHIBALD SMITH, STEPHEN T. SOUDER. } 1m4-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-26-1y JOSHUA B. COUSTY.

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WILLIAM CHAMPLIN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 19 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Race, Above Eighth street.
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CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.
All dealers in Iron, Hardware, Lum

vening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

KING COTTON.

Cotton, 'tis true, was a mighty king,
d ruled with an awful sway;
ations trembled before his throne,
he called the wealth of the world his own
r many a pleasant day.

rant of unstable mood was he,
th a fate in each caprice;
"Argonauts" were his myrmidons,
his fleets "sailed deep" with their countless
wealth
the genuine "Golden Fleece."

he Dragon's teeth have cropped, at last,
d the soil with strife is red!
Cotton, fettered with iron gyves,
ading the dreariest of lives,
d King Cannon reigns in his stead!

march, uncouth and grim, is he
th a fixed and iron frown;
ever laughs, but there sometimes slips
rible roar from his right lips,
at shall smite whole armies down!

nocks at King Cotton's lordly gates,
d their portals shiver and fall;
e light breaks on the Rebel plains,
the swarthy bondsman casts his chains,
d flees from the de-pot's thrall.

is a king so havock-mad—
drunken with gold and gore—
he battles for Wrong as well as Right,
trenches too oft the doubtful fight
the tyrant he smote before.

n in whose hearts the silver strains
an olden Peace still sound,
gh this monarch's fatal thunders, pray
there lighten, ere long, a halcyon day
en King Cannon may be discrowned!

n, locked once more in his iron mail,
may slumber with silent lips;
ke but to breathe the joyous note
estival peal from his royal throat,
the Rebel King's eclipse!

ited States Service Magazine.

NG P-NG; OR, THE SPHINX OF PEKIN.

ny centuries ago, when all countries and
ties, except China, were yet young, there
hed in that wonderful empire a sovereign
ce and temper a Tartar, who ruled his
e with a rod of iron; his name was Ching-
Great and absolute monarch as he was,
not, however, entirely supreme in his
e, for one, a female, ruled him—a lady who,
more than her father, inherited all the attri-
of the Tartar race, Fut of such a surpassing
miraculous beauty, that to see even her
w was to become enamored. Of course she
any suitors at the time of the opening of
e, when she had just turned sixteen; but
ust know that from her earliest girlhood
ad had suitors, and nearly every sovereign
known world had made proposals of mar-
and laid his own particular net to catch
ighty prize who was being dandled in her
's arms.

first proposal made to the Princess in per-
hose name was Chang Pang, was at the age
rteen, by a young Emperor of India—an
ce which would have been agreeable to both
s. It is said that on this occasion her heart
slightly touched with the blind god's dart,
e young emperor was apparently prosper-
his suit, when chance—also, I believe, a
goddess—threw in her way Confucius's
ise on Early Marriages," after perusing
she broke off the match, and the young
or his neck, by casting himself in despair
ong from the summit of the palace walls.
never heard whether this incident caused
y uneasiness, for she never lost her health,
e continued, as before, the reigning beauty
e Eastern world.

from that time forth she rejected all suitors,
ad, as was believed, taken a vow of celibacy,
e great sorrow of her father the emperor,
e intense disgust of the court ladies, who
jealous of her charms, and wished to see her
ed and, so to speak, "done for." Suitors
ame in shoals, but she rejected them all,
d a resolution not to change her maiden
e, and, averse to husbands, resolved to hus-
her affections. Many thought her crazed; but
her father, who was ever impressing upon
e importance to his own empire of her
age with some great potentate.

ng Pang, beautiful as she was, was of a
nd cruel disposition, and cared no more
her father said than the idle wind; but
ly, at which time she was about seventeen
of age, becoming harassed by continual
ations, she hit upon a scheme to relieve
self from her suitors. It was this:—She
ed three conundrums, which I will tell
resently, and promised to marry the man
should succeed in guessing them, annexing,
penalty, death to the rash man who should
e and fail in the attempt. To this artful
, the emperor, in a weak moment, con-
; and the horrible consequence of this
avellian scheme I am going to relate to you.
ay be expected, as was the case, that this
e, which was publicly proclaimed, thinned
umber of suitors rapidly, but not to so
an extent as Chang Pang had expected,
was her transcendent beauty, and so great
uniary value of the prize to the successful
er. The proclamation, of which I have a
n Chinese in my pocket, given to me by a
se antiquarian is as follows:—

BY THE EMPEROR—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, divers princes and other persons of
ble rank have demanded in marriage the
of our well-beloved daughter and heiress,
g Pang, but none of them have engaged the
ons of our aforesaid daughter; and
as, it is hereby proclaimed and declared
very person or persons who might, would,
ld, or could, at present or in future, be desi-
of demanding in marriage the aforesaid
ter, that in the event of such person or
s satisfactorily answering these riddles,
as, conundrums, charades, or other divert-
estions to be propounded, or otherwise told
them, by our aforesaid daughter, that per-
all forthwith receive, take, or otherwise
e possessed of our aforesaid daughter's
in marriage, and be made co-heir of this
estial Empire of all the Chinas; but, and
e other hand, if such person or persons fail
ve or otherwise answer the aforesaid diverti-
estions, they shall be immediately hanged
neck until they die or otherwise expire,
their goods, chatiels, or other personal and
roperty, if there be any, be forfeited to our
ial Exchequer. Given at our Court of
. VIVAT IMPERATOR."

out this period there arrived in Pekin a
y man, to all outward appearance mean and
and by trade a photographic artist, an art
many centuries ago, and much practised
early period of the Chinese Empire, though
lost, and lately rediscovered. I may as
ell you at once; he was son and heir to the
ror of Thibet, just then dispossessed by a
of barbarians led by an unscrupulous
er. This young man (who was at present
most strictly anonymous *incognito*, but of
name we do not scruple to betray as much
letters Ch-ng P-ng) took up his abode at a
hotel in Pekin, to which were attached large
s, a great resort of the nobility for opium
acco.

seeing the proclamation, which was dis-
d in the gardens, he at once made up his
to become a suitor to the Princess, but re-
also to maintain a strict *incognito*. He
formidable rival in the Prime Minister of
ong P'ong, a man whose sensual, unscru-
character and stupid administration had
him the hatred and contempt of every
Chinese (a *rara avis*, indeed, in China, but
ther). The two rivals met at the public
. The minister was seated at a table,
ng opium and tobacco from a jewelled
h, and to all appearance in a state of com-
e ease, when his eyes happened to light on
dressed and unshaven stranger. The sight
oment disturbed him, and he swallowed a
ful of smoke, which brought on a terrible
coughing.

ill-dressed stranger remarked that he
to have a wretched cough, by way of
ncing a conversation. Upon which the
er was pleased to inquire who he was, for
as something in the bearing of the stranger
betrayed the nobleness of his birth. The
seemed scarcely satisfied with the reply
was a photographic artist, and being again
with coughing, frowned severely on him,
fter five minutes' more smoking, laying
is hookah, and taking from his side some
d tablets, said to the stranger, who was
a scanty meal of radishes and water:—
ng man, I would have had you punished
rancy, but knowing that this morning she
on me."
ng P-ng, his mouth full of radishes, said,
he? Who is she?" in a tone quite void of
y.
minister, apparently rather puzzled what
e of the stranger, proceeded to read aloud
stranger having retired into the house—the
ing, which I have translated, and endea-
o preserve the metre:—

O Chang Pang! O Chang Pang!
Thou art like the clarion's clang,
Through the air thy accents rang,
And the tune thy sweet lips sang,
Flew and fixed me with a bang,
Yes, on me, severe Chang Pang.

O Chang Pang! O Chang Pang!
Thou art like the bo-omerang
Hurled from out a Tartar gang,
Mountains, wild, and glens amang;
For to slay the bold drang—
And *my* fate art thou, Chang Pang.

Then taking from his left breast a tiny embroidered slipper, he proceeded to kiss it ardently, at which moment the stranger came up, and struck with the wonderful size and delicacy of the slipper, snatched it from him. Oh, how slippery is the path of love! It would seem that Ch-ng P-ng foresaw in his child's eye the transcendent beauty of the owner of the slipper, for needless say it was the slipper of Chang Pang? The minister shouted "Murder!" and "Fire!" and "Watter!" It was of no use, for the stranger, thrusting him aside, and threatening his life, was gone from the gardens in a moment, while the premier rolled sprawling on the ground in a fainting state.

A few days afterwards Ch-ng P-ng presented himself at the palace, very handsomely dressed, and proclaimed his intention of attempting to guess the riddles, being by no means terrified by the heads of the unsuccessful suitors, which grinned ghastly on the battlements. The minister, Chong Pong, on his entering the presence chamber, recognized him, and warned him in a whisper to withdraw; but Ch-ng P-ng paid no attention to him, and proceeded to do obeisance to the Emperor and Princess. The reception being concluded, Ch-ng P-ng, veiled, rose and recited the following, of which I give you a rough translation:—

On a throne at break of day,
In the east at evening ray
Once o'er Canton wielding sway,
By his pigtail torn away,
Borne from Canton's rolling bay,
To Inflexibles a prey,
By his master now degra
D:d, and gone where he may stay,
Till we for his ransom pay
(Get the which I wish he may),—
Stranger, solve my simple say,
But, beware, don't say me nay.

Ch-ng P-ng, with an effort of mind which seemed stupendous to the courtiers, at once guessed the answer to be "Yeh!" Whereupon the Princess, chagrined but not defeated, again rose, and, casting a confident look around, recited the second conundrum in melodious tones. It is as follows:—

The ocean is my firstling's home,
I haunt the heaving billow,
And where the waves are lashed in foam
I have my downy pillow;
Yet sometimes towards the sunny skies
I float with iridescent dyes.

Of all that's unenduring
On earth I'm emblematic,
I live—I die—a brief career!
A brief career aquatic.
'Twould seem, though ever starving, I'd
By reason of repletion died.

My third into my first I wish
Will ever be united,
For thus combined they form a dish
To eat you'll be delighted.
'Tis strange that things so slight and spare
Combined should form a dish so rare.

The Princess, after the applause was hushed, said the "third" syllable read as follows:—

When on the fattened swine
Falleth the butcher's knife,
And you hear a voice, 'tis mine—
The cry of parting life.
I'm used, too, in the proverbial slang,
For those who've just escaped death's pang.

For a moment the Prince seemed bewildered, and a shadow of doubt and anxiety passed across his handsome countenance, but it was but momentary, and, with a preliminary smack of the lips, he exclaimed:—"Bubbie-and-squeak." The Princess indignantly rose again, and, with flashing eye and quivering voice, repeated defiantly the following verses to an audience so silent you could hear a pin fall:—

From Cupid's poisoned dart
Thou shalt never be delivered;
From the first into thy heart
Swift it flew, and there it quivered.
Hope no more that thou wilt place
Yet the second on my finger.
Look once more upon my face,
[*Unconvering.*]
For thou must not long linger.
Our Celestial Empire fame
To the barbarous whole has given.
If thou canst not tell his name,
Thou in vain for me hast striven.

The Emperor and court, on seeing her unveil, said that Ch-ng P-ng was lost, and that the sight of such resplendent charms would drive him mad. Not so, however, for in a tone of exultation, he exclaimed, "Bowring" (Sir John). Chong Pong, the minister, looked baffled and angry, and swore hideously in his sleeve. The Emperor was dumb with surprise, but the Princess rising suddenly, solved the difficulty, and declared she would not marry him; nay, would die sooner, and then began to faint and beat her heels on the ground. Ch-ng P-ng, who carefully observed her, and saw the prize slipping from his grasp, determined to try another tack, and proposed that *he* should propound a riddle to *her*, and in the event of her guessing it, she should alive and fry him; but, if unsuccessful, she should marry him. And on her consenting, he spoke as follows:—

Cruel lady, who is he,
Royal and a refugee,
Wanderer over land and sea,
To the land of truth and tea?
When he thought his troubles o'er,
Bliss his own for evermore,
See him wrecked upon the shore,
Poorer than he was before,
You'll one difference if you try,
From *your* name and *his* descry,
If you ask me where it lie,
I shall, answering, ask you—Why?

The Princess, receiving a copy of the riddle, left the room with her attendants, and the Emperor said they would meet again next morning, when the Princess would give her decision. That evening she sent her mistress of the robes to entreat Ch-ng P-ng to give up all thoughts of marriage; but it was in vain; and afterwards she despatched Chong Pong to ferret out the secret, the answer to the riddle. Entering the apartment of Ch-ng P-ng, disguised as a nurse, he succeeded in cajoling him to disclose the answer, and throwing off exultingly his disguise as he left the room, plunged Ch-ng P-ng into indignation and grief at the plot by means of which he had been bamboozled and betrayed.

The next morning the Court assembled, and the Chang Pang, who, of course, had had an interview with the minister, rose and repeated, solemnly and triumphantly, as follows:—

Why the refugee on high
Bent his bold aspiring eye.
Why, when thinking bliss was nigh,
In the dust low he must lie;
Why his cunning I defy,
Why no hope he may descry,
Why ere evening he must die;
Why? *Chyng Pyng* is spelt with *y*.

The Emperor was surprised and shocked. Chyng Pyng showed blank despair, but the minister applauded vociferously, while the Princess, veiled, resumed her seat. Chyng Pyng, whose face seemed certain, seeing no help or sympathy in any face, prepared for death, which seemed now imminent, when the Princess Chang Pang rose, and, throwing off her veil, acknowledged her heart melted, and expressed her intention of giving him her hand in marriage, saying she loved him from the first, which last remark staggered him. All the court were delighted, except Chong Pong, who, overwhelmed with disappointment, soon afterwards left the court, and married his cook, for it seemed no one else would have him. The Prince then disclosed his name and rank, which gave great delight to both the Emperor and Princess, and, after a short delay to prepare the marriage festivities, Chyng Pyng and Chang Pang were united in wedlock, and became the parents of a long line of kings.

—The inundations in Italy have not passed over, as was supposed, without loss of life. At Longana a whole family of eight persons perished under the ruins of their cottage. Vast numbers of cattle have been drowned, and the loss of property of all kinds is immense.

—Major Yelverton's petition to apply the judgment of the House of Lords, was in the "single bills" of the First Division of the Court of Session on Wednesday, and was remitted to the summer roll. On Monday, a note was boxed for Mrs. Theresa Longworth, or Yelverton, craving leave to put in a condescendence of *res noviter* to the effect that Major Yelverton had repeatedly admitted the Scotch marriage to his brother Frederick Yelverton, now deceased, and in particular had talked with him during his last illness, in presence and hearing of Sarah Mullins, his nurse, in terms implying an acknowledgment of said marriage.—*Scotsman.*

—A letter from a nautical man at Calcutta, states, on the authority of the Meteorological Society's report there, that the pressure of the wind during the recent cyclone was thirty-two pounds to the square inch. The immense comparative force of the gale may be gathered from the fact that, in the last great gale at Liverpool, the maximum pressure of the wind was forty-three pounds to the square foot, and the same figure was reached during the great gale of 1854, while the high winds of 1852, which are still remembered, only reached a maximum pressure of forty-two pounds to the square foot. The gale of 1859, during which the steamer *Royal Charter* was lost, indicated a pressure not exceeding twenty-eight pounds to the square foot.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor, thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn cases.

To those who have trifled with their constitutions until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say DESPAIR NOT! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of *Dissipation, of late excesses, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury*, in all those diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.* It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Barker Iron.*

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.*

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his *Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.*

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Medicines delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 Broadway, New York.

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Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, or take no other.

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DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES

CHEROKEE REMEDY,

the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Strictures, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

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CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in connection with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent; removing all scalding heat, chordee, and pain, instead of the burning and painful sensations with which those afflicted with scarts all the cheap quack injections.

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A few doses restore the appetite.

Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.

A few doses cure the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental power.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down, and desponding devotee of sensual pleasure.

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CHEROKEE PILLS!
SUGAR COATED
FEMALE REGULATOR,
HEALTH PRESERVER,
CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions, and the insurance of Healthy in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis)

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and lower parts of the Body, Headaches, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.

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They are Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age and at any period, *even during the first three months*, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly prevent pregnancy.

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In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, the unfortunate will find a day of deliverance from suffering and pain. A day splendid and glorious, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through necessity (quacks or the inefficiency of nauseous preparations).

The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish their ransom—their emancipation. An emancipation so great as admirable, and so prolific of universal good. These medicines will prove in any and every case, faithful and never-failing friends in the time of need.

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We sell all the CHEROKEE MEDICINES by Express (except the Cherokee Pills, these we sent by mail, free of postage), on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.

To those who have trifled with their constitutions until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say DESPAIR NOT! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.

Prices of the Cherokee Medicines—Cherokee Remedy, $1 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Injection $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Dr. Wright's Elixir, $1 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $3. Cherokee Pills, for females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

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THIS ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, and Hysterics. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount the cheek of pallor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong. The young and ambitious flood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring or and life to many a sad and disarmed Hercules.

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Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age and at any period, *even during the first three months*, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly prevent pregnancy.

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This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One to six will cure General Debility.

A few doses cure Hysterics in Females

One bottle cures palpitation of the Heart.

A few doses restore the organs of generation.

From one to three bottles restore the manliness and full vigor of youth.

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DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR; or, Essence of Life! Prepared from pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and scientific method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

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This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn cases.

To those who have trifled with their constitutions until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say DESPAIR NOT! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

Patients addressing us will please write Post Office, County, State, and name of writer, plain, and inclose postage stamp for reply.

If the Druggists will not buy them for you, send to us and we will send them to you by Express. Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and full particulars in regard to their cases. We treat all diseases of a chronic nature in male or female.

Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully patients in all portions of the civilized globe.

We wish to send every reader of this paper our thirty-two page pamphlet free.

Address all letters and orders to Dr W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 55 LIBERTY Street, New York.

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Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Fabric, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

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For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

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ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,

An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint

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In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.

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Purely Imported FRENCH FEMALE LIQUID and PILLS warranted in all cases. Mrs. CHARLES HUBERT, Oculerist Physician. Entrance and offices private for Ladies. Apply at the BOTANIC DRUG STORE,

No. 1019 COATES STREET,

11-25-1m West of Tenth.

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If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cure invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten;
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace,
If to sin and go to *grease*—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If ever happiness you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three.*

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally and at the Doctor's Office, No. 806 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. 6-6

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Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my26-1y

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA

Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS. From first wharf above FINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, December 24, 1864.

The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, December 24, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurance effected at one-half the premium charged on sole vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Bills Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For freight or Passage (having fine accommodations), apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO., 1s-tf No. 333 S. DELAWARE Avenue

FOR NEW YORK.

OUTSIDE LINE.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

NEW FREIGHT LINE

FOR NEW YORK,

and connecting for all Northern and Eastern cities and New Orleans, sailing every

TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
AND SATURDAY,

from the Company's wharf, first above Race street, and New York, from Pier 11, North River, on same days, at 3 P. M.

For freight, which will be received daily, handled in the most careful manner, and delivered with the greatest despatch, at fair rates, apply to

WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,
11-13 3m No. 249 North Wharves.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—

CITY OF CORK, Saturday, December 24.
KANGAROO, Saturday, December 31.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 7.

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$160 00 Steerage.....$60 00
First Cabin to London (10 00 Steerage to London).....69 00
First Cabin to Paris.....$90 00 Steerage to Paris.....80 00
First Cabin to Hamburg.$90 00 Steerage to Hamburg.....70 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reliable low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $150, $130, $110. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 113 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.

—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK beg to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels in repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3-11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 1248 DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 12, 1864. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 05 A M (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A M (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Milford, Salisbury, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 1 15 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Elkton, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Express Train at 2 30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Perrymansville, and Magnolia.

Night Express at 11 15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester (only to take Baltimore and Washington passengers), Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe will take the 8 15 A. M. Train.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11 A. M., 4, 5 30 and 10 P. M. The 4 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7 30 and 9 30 A. M., 2 30, and 8 30 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 2 P. M., 8 30, 8 35, and 9 05 P. M.

Leave CHESTER at 8 15, 10 14 A. M., 12 26, 3 21, 6 21, 7 20 and 9 15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4 05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Night Express at 11 15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester (for Baltimore and Washington passengers), Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Accommodation Train at 10 P. M. for Wilmington and Way Stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9 20 P. M., stopping at Havre de Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. A car sleeps at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leaves passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia at 6 30 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8 05 A. M., Way Mail; 1 10 P. M., Express; 4 20 P. M., Way Train; 6 30 P. M., Express; 9 25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 8 07 A. M., 1 47 and 11 20 P. M.

Leave Eighteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia, at 8 00 A. M., 2 25, 4 35 and 11 28 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Car attached will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate Stations at 7 55 P. M.

H. F. KENSEY, Superintendent.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

Will leave as follows, viz.— FARE

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express.....3 00
At 11 30 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation.....2 25
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express.....3 00
At 11 30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger).....1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket.....2 25
2d Class do.....1 50
At 11 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket.....2 25
2d Class do.....1 50
For Bordentown, Easton, Lambertville, Penn Haven, &c., 3 30 P. M.

For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 3 P. M.

For Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown, at 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.

For Freehold at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 and 8 10 A. M., 12 30 2 30, 5, 6 and 11½ P. M. The 5 30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington 2 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 10 15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.....3 00
At 4 30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.....3 00
At 6 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express.....3 00
At 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York.....2 00

The 6 30 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sun

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

CHRISTMAS.

OUR STORES AND THEIR CONTENTS!

What to Buy and Where to Buy It.

KRISS KRINGLE'S BILL OF FARE.

Never in the history of our nation were the Christmas festivities so joyous as those of the present year promise to be. On every hand the note of preparation is being sounded, and our streets are thronged with pleased and chuckling fathers, with coats buttoned to their chins, and happy and smiling mothers, all laden with mysterious bundles, meandering in and out of stores, and at last trudging homeward to unburden the cargo that is to gladden the hearts of the little brood, and to bring back to themselves sunny memories of olden Christmas times.

Knowing the difficulty that some folks experience in deciding what to buy and where to buy it, we have at great pains prepared a list of the leading houses in Philadelphia from our advertising columns, and we assure our readers that everything suitable for a Christmas gift can be had at the following establishments:—

The interior of the palace-like store of THOMAS W. EVANS & Co., Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut street, presents an animated panorama of eager purchasers, surrounded with the rich fabrics of European looms and the needlework of the Indies. Every description of goods is found upon their shelves in quantities and varieties that show the widest choice. Their silks, laces, and dress goods are of the most recent importation, with prices marked down to the lowest figure, in keeping with the recent tumble in gold.

EVANS' store is really the finest on the Continent of America. STEWART'S new store opposite Grace Church, New York, is not to be compared with it. One of the firm is constantly traveling through Europe to secure novelties and elegant goods, and an immense capital is invested by this house in goods in transit and in their show rooms. The closest supervision is given to the business by the members of the firm, and the greatest pains are taken to furnish all goods exactly as they are represented.

The magnificent store of J. M. HARLEIGH, No. 902 Chesnut street, is, of course, a centre of attraction, and is constantly thronged. A delightful feature of this establishment is the pleasant memory it recalls of LEVY'S well-known store, from which it is a lineal descendant. The interior arrangement, with its sky-lighted rotunda, supported by columns, and the familiar faces of the attendants (many of whom, as was also the proprietor himself, were reared in that once favorite Philadelphia institution), all revive the memories of the old store next door to the Custom House, where the mothers of the present day shopped when they were school girls, and where everything in the dry goods line could be obtained of superior quality and at reasonable prices. HARLEIGH'S stock comprises silks, India scarfs, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, hosiery, gloves, and cloaks, of the freshest importations. A specialty is made at this store of novelties in the shape of evening dresses, of their own importation. Another feature is the cheap counter, running the whole extent of the store, which is loaded with goods at miraculously low prices. All the goods at HARLEIGH'S are marked down to correspond with the fall in gold.

J. R. CAMPBELL & Co., No. 727 Chesnut street, offer a fresh and magnificent assortment of fancy and staple dry goods, including elegant dress silks, laces, embroideries, and white goods of the latest importations made by themselves. Everything here is selected with the best possible taste, and the splendid stock is renewed with arrivals by every steamer.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. 912 Chesnut street, offer an unusually large and elegant assortment of silk and dress goods, laces, embroideries, ribbons, gloves, and hosiery. They have a special stock adapted for Christmas sales, containing every desirable article suitable for presents.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARNISON, No. 1008 Chesnut street, offer an immense variety of laces, embroideries, white goods, hosiery, gloves, and household fabrics. Their store is one of the finest on Chesnut street, and is conducted with clockwork-like method and regularity. Their curtain department is unrivalled in variety and extent, containing the richest brocatelles and lace goods that the factories of Europe can furnish.

Although mourning goods cannot be urged with especial reference to the Christmas season, yet no more suitable gift can be provided than an article of dress for any one who is compelled to wear the garb of grief. In this line Messrs. MYERS & Co., No. 928 Chesnut street, have a large and well-selected stock, at unusually low prices. This firm have also an establishment in New York, and import their own goods by every steamer.

E. M. NEEDLES, in his great store, No. 1024 Chesnut street, offers a rich and elegant stock of laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, Roman scarfs, and white goods of every description. He has the choicest assortment of lace shawls, collars, barbs, and sleeves, comprising real *Pointe appliqué*, Brussels-pointe, Pointe-gaze, Valenciennes, thread and guipure laces. In view of the approaching Holidays, Mr. NEEDLES has laid in a special stock of linen handkerchiefs in every variety, at prices that recall the days when gold was at par. No more suitable present for gentlemen, ladies, or children can be thought of. To give an idea of the range of his prices, he offers handkerchiefs from thirty cents to one hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. NEEDLES is a merchant of energy and tact, and ladies can rely upon his taste and judgment. Having formerly been a wholesale importer on Market street, he has superior advantages in importing and purchasing stock.

JOHN WANAMAKER & SON, No. 1004 Chesnut street, have a large and well-selected assortment of laces, silks, embroideries, ribbons, velvets, fringes, and gloves of fresh importation, and sold with great taste and care. Their long experience and large facilities for obtaining the latest styles direct from Europe enable them to offer attractions that cannot be surpassed. Their stock of millinery goods embraces ribbons, illusions, quillings, blondes, quilted and stamped satins of every conceivable variety of texture and pattern. For the Christmas holidays they offer a large assortment of embroidery and lace goods, suitable for presents, at low prices.

The old-established firm of EYRE & LANDELL, southwest corner of Fourth and Arch streets, have their immense store filled with seasonable dress goods of all qualities and prices, suitable for presents. No house in Philadelphia can surpass this in taste and judgment in the selection of goods, and purchasers can rely that every article is of exact quality and value that is represented. Nearly all of their enormous stock was purchased when gold was at only ninety per cent., and if bargains can be had anywhere it is certainly here.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North Second street (embracing nearly half a square of good-sized stores) offer a boundless variety of silks, dress goods, velvets, cloths, merinoes, poplins, cashmeres, shawls, balmorals, hosiery, white goods, household fabrics, and, in fact, every description of goods that is required by ladies and families. They have made extensive purchases at the immense New York auction sales, where they were among the heaviest buyers, and on the best terms. Purchasers cannot obtain cheaper or better articles than those offered at this store. Messrs. STODDART give the closest personal supervision to their comprehensive business, and their experience covers a period of a quarter of a century. Their store is truly a bazaar where every taste can be gratified, and the views of every customer can be accommodated as to price and quality.

JOHN W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 & 407 N. Second street, offers a varied and elegant assortment of silks, dress goods, laces, gloves, hosiery, shawls, white goods, embroideries, and fancy and staple articles. In view of the holiday season and the closing out of his winter stock, Mr. THOMAS has marked his goods down 33½ per cent below previous prices. The finest and richest styles of ladies' dress goods can be found in this establishment. Mr. THOMAS'S taste and *reliability* have become proverbial among the ladies; and this season's display fully confirms all that has ever before been said in praise of his stock. His shelves are constantly replenished with novelties by almost every arrival from Europe; and his staple goods of American manufacture are of the most highly esteemed manufacture.

EDWIN HALL & Co., No. 26 S. Second street, has made the fullest preparation for the holiday season, his stock embracing every variety of fancy and staple dry goods, comprising silks, moire antiques, poplins, reps, plaids, cloths, and merinoes of the most elegant styles and the finest qualities. This is one of the oldest and most successful establishments in our city, and its reputation is kept up by untiring efforts to obtain the choicest and latest novelties.

JOHN LOUTREY & Co., No. 14 S. Second street, and No. 26 S. Eighth street, offer a large and varied stock of ladies' silks, poplins, merinoes, cloths, shawls, and dress goods generally, suitable for presents. Mr. LOUTREY'S establishment on Eighth street is one of the largest and most attractive of the new stores that adorn that popular thoroughfare.

OWEN EVANS & Co. (successors to J. CASSELBERRY), No. 46 N. Eighth street, have a dry goods world within their store. Every city in the world might be vainly searched to find a more varied and extensive assortment of "*everything*," comprising silks, velvets, laces, poplins, cloths, merinoes, prints, shawls, delaines, hosiery notions, household fabrics, perfumery, toilet articles, fans, umbrellas, hoop skirts, balmorals, and to make a long story short, everything else in the long catalogue of articles that ladies wear and husbands pay for. Mr. EVANS spends the greater portion of his time in watching the monster dry goods auctions in New York and this city. The enormous sales of this establishment warrant the slightest percentage of profit, and it is not an uncommon thing for cotton goods to be sold here at one-half the price asked for the raw material on the wharf.

E. R. LEE, No. 43 N. Eighth street, late partner and successor to the *original* WARNOCK. In his hands this popular and esteemed establishment has gained hosts of new friends and retained its old run of custom. An immense preparation has been made here for the holiday season in the way of silks, laces, hosiery, white goods, household fabrics, toilet articles, fancy goods, and the thousand and one knick-knacks that are suitable for presents, and which, when received, make the recipient exclaim, "This is just the thing I wanted!" From early morn to the hour of closing, a steady throng pour through this hive, and their wants are attended to with magic celerity and general satisfaction.

DARRCOCH & BROTHERS, No. 105 N. Eighth street, present a large and attractive assortment of fancy and useful holiday presents, embracing handkerchiefs, plain, hemstitched, and embroidered, lace collars and sets, beautiful styles of combs, and an endless variety of gloves. Balmorals at ridiculously low prices, and merino goods for ladies', men's, and children's wear.

EPPES & BROTHER, No. 44 N. Eighth street, have the shelves of their new and magnificent store filled with the choicest and most desirable stock of real lace goods and embroideries to be found in the city, comprising real *Points Gaze, Brussels applique, Valenciennes*, real thread, and *guipure* laces. Exquisite handkerchiefs, collars, sleeves, and sets of late importations, and at the most moderate prices. Also a general assortment of fancy and white goods.

E. H. WORNE, No. 38 N. Eighth street, offers a large assortment of real and imitation laces. His stock of the latter is one of the finest in the city, embracing imitation *Points, Brussels, Valenciennes, Thread*, at astonishingly low prices, and of so fine quality as to rival the real articles. His stock of real laces is fully equal that to be found elsewhere, and at very low prices. He has beautiful colored tidies, that are quite a novelty and admirable for presents.

STRAWBRIDGE & Co., N. W. corner of Eighth and Market streets, have a well-selected stock of dress goods, silks, merinoes, shawls, prints, hosiery, and household fabrics, at prices corresponding with the decline in gold. This establishment has recently been modernized and is now one of the finest in the city. Every reliance can be had that the quality of the goods is exactly as represented.

Messrs. PAICE & WOOD, No. 113 N. Ninth street, are behind no other establishment in their preparation for the holidays. They offer an immense variety of useful articles, all suitable for presents, at very low figures. Ladies' and gentlemen's handkerchiefs of all styles and prices, laces, embroideries, gloves, and toilet articles, with excellent qualities of prints, flannels, etc.

Messrs. J. CROWPERTHWAIT & Co. offer a rich and extensive stock of silks, dress goods, white goods, and household fabrics. They have made a specialty of blankets, which they offer in every variety and at all prices. There is no more sensible present than a pair of snowy blankets, and this store is thronged with crowds who are purchasing blankets for gifts. Their stock of goods is selected with taste and judgment, and is not surpassed in the city.

Messrs. COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner of Ninth and Market, have a large and well-selected stock of dress goods, cloths, shawls, hosiery, and household goods. Their store is a favorite resort for heads of families, who place every reliance on the quality and cheapness of their goods. Special preparation has been made for the holidays, and a number of useful fancy articles for gifts can be had here.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner Eleventh and Market, offers a general assortment of dress goods, cloths, shawls, blankets, white goods, and household fabrics. A capital selection of gifts can be made here without trouble.

PENNELL & BROTHER, No. 1021 Market street, have a wide variety of dress goods, prints, shawls, hosiery, white goods, and cloths, and articles for families. The holiday season has been provided for by a supply of goods for presents.

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 Arch street, offers a fine and fresh stock of real laces, embroideries, and fancy articles. His assortment embraces *Pointe-applique, Valenciennes, Pointe gaze*, Real thread, and *Guipure*, in handkerchiefs, collars, sleeves, and sets. Also, gloves, veils, barbes, and the usual elegant *et ceteras* of a lady's full dress.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES, No. 1013 Market street, presents a capital variety of dress goods, shawls, blankets, prints, white goods, etc. An excellent opportunity is afforded here for the selection of acceptable gifts for the season.

LONNERSTADTER, No. 163 N. Eighth street, has a well-selected variety of fancy goods, hosiery, gloves, furs, toilet articles, ribbons, collars, and handkerchiefs. His stock is of fresh importation, and is offered at reasonable prices.

PERKINS, No. 9 S. Ninth street, has an elegant and extensive stock of dress goods, mourning goods, cloths, white goods, hosiery, laces, shawls, etc. This is one of our oldest and most highly esteemed dry goods institutions, and has attached to it as regular customers hundreds of our best families, who boast that they get everything needful in the dry goods line at this store.

JOHN H. STOKES, No. 702 Arch street, offers a splendid stock of staff goods, embracing French merinoes, poplins, Lapin's delaines, prints, and calicoes, shawls, gloves, handkerchiefs, and dress goods generally. His goods are all of fresh importation, and are offered at reduced prices.

M. K. WILLIAMS, No. 903 Market street, has a large stock of dress goods, white goods, domestic and household fabrics, at low prices and of standard qualities.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS, Nos. 922 and 924 Pine street, have opened for the special sales of the holidays several large lots of rich and desirable goods, comprising embroidered curtain muslins, lace curtains, laces, dress goods, white goods, blankets, shawls, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, balmorals, and toilet articles. This old and popular establishment having passed into the second generation, is in the full tide of success, and is now more than ever the resort of people of taste and judgment. Mr. Charles Simpson, the buyer of the house, and who has a high reputation for taste, is in constant attendance at the mammoth New York auction sales, where imported goods are sold by the cargo, and resold here at a trifling advance on the cost.

TAGG & BROTHER, S. E. corner of Tenth and Pine streets, offer an immense variety of dress goods, laces, shawls, white goods, hosiery, household fabrics, collars, sleeves, and sets, shawls, and fancy articles generally. The stock of this establishment is constantly renewed by fresh importations (selected with the greatest taste and judgment. The prices during the present season are reduced to the lowest point, to correspond with the fall in the gold market. No experienced lady-shopper considers her shopping tour complete until she has included in her route the neighborhood of Tenth and Pine, and inspected the novelties and bargains daily displayed there.

H. STEEL & SON, Nos. 713 and 715 N. Tenth street, have a rich and well-arranged stock of handsome dress-goods, suitable for holiday presents, including silks, poplins, cloths, merinoes, delaines, together with a fine stock of shawls, laces, handkerchiefs, and veils. Great bargains are offered here in the way of articles for gifts.

F. T. QUINLAN, No. 429 South street, has a fine stock of cloths, dress goods, white goods, balmorals, and fancy articles generally, suitable for presents, at low prices.

HARBACH BROTHERS, No. 36 N. Eighth street, have a magnificent assortment of holiday goods, embracing albums, writing-desks, cigar-cases, portfolios, satchels, toy-books, stationery, games, etc. These goods are all of fresh importation and manufacture, and are marked at low prices.

CHARLES DUMMIO, No. 812 Chesnut street, has the great toy and fancy goods bazaar of Philadelphia, and his store is literally crowded with customers, who are, however, attended with such despatch that but little delay is experienced in purchasing satisfactory articles. DUMMIO'S stock is all of late importation from Europe, and is offered at a slight advance on cost to correspond with the fall in gold. His selection for the approaching holidays has never been surpassed in any previous season, and we have heard of families sending from New York to make a selection of gifts from his stock.

CONWAY & BROTHER, No. 833 N. Second street, have imported a splendid assortment of toys and fancy articles for presents. Their goods are of their own importation, and are offered at very low prices. Paternal Kriss Kringles can get their entire outfit of toys, sleds, hobby-horses, etc., here, at the very lowest prices, and in fresh and unhandled packages.

A. J. WEIDENER, No. 2[illegible]8 S. Second street, offers a beautiful and extensive stock of toys, fancy articles, and knick-knacks for children, at reduced prices, with the object of disposing of his goods before the holidays are over.

BAILEY & Co., at their palace like store, No. 819 Chesnut street, have a dazzling display of every article in their line—diamonds and other precious stones, watches, bronzes, silver and plated ware, clocks, and fancy goods. No praise at our hands can do justice to the magnificent assortment of goods imported for Christmas presents. Mr. BAILEY, the head of the firm, who has shown throughout our national troubles so determined a spirit of loyalty and patriotism, has never allowed himself to despair of the republic; and consequently, while New York firms were cooking over the gloomy prospects ahead, he has courageously invested immense sums in rich and massive jewelry, and gorgeous works of art and beauty, knowing that the present Christmas would be one of the most glorious and happy seasons that was ever concluded to a nation. His pluck and energy are now reaping their full fruits in an unprecedented demand for his goods, which are all marked down to correspond with the decline in gold.

J. E. CALDWELL & Co., No. 822 Chesnut street, have made every preparation for the carnival of Christmas, and their agents have been ransacking Europe for gems and works of art, and their workmen have been busy at home for months past to make the present season the grand campaign of their lifetime. Diamonds and amethysts, pearls and emeralds, in necklaces, brooches, ear-drops, and bracelets, tempt the eye and bewitch the purse; silver-ware curiously wrought, and watches that excite the envy of the sun for correctness, and the stars for dazzling beauty; bronzes, clocks, works of *vertu*, and jewelry in all its varieties. CALDWELL'S is a museum of art as well as a bazaar, and a visit there will well repay any one in search of gifts. The prices are reduced to correspond with the gold tumble, and all articles can be depended on as being just what is represented. Real gold jewelry can be purchased here at as reasonable prices as trash is sold for elsewhere, and the intrinsic worth of the metal is always secured.

LEWIS LADOMUS, No. 802 Chesnut street, is not a whit behind his stellar neighbors in the magnificent assortment of his goods, and the splendid preparation for Christmas. His store is a sparkling Golconda of real diamonds in every conceivable shape, necklaces, breastpins, ear-drops, and bracelets, from the moderate price within reach of the well-to-do business man to the princely gem and appendages of the petroleum nobility. His prices are regulated strictly by the recent fall in gold, and his wood is as good as is most mahogonds, as to the intrinsic value of the sparkling gems he passes in such lavish profusion through his expert fingers. His other stock of jewelry, watches, etc., is equal to any in the city.

THOMAS C. GARRETT, No. 712 Chesnut street, is disposing of his stock peremptorily, intending to relinquish business. He offers great bargains in fine jewelry, watches, silver ware, music-boxes, cutlery, etc. His goods are of the best quality from sterling makers, and his long and high business reputation is a guarantee of the character of his wares.

F. SCHUELLERMANN & Co., No. 23 N. Eighth street, offer a splendid assortment of holiday gifts, in the shape of dress goods, white goods, blankets, shawls, and goods for family use. Their stock is selected with good taste, and are of standard qualities. Prices are marked down at low figures.

M. SHOEMAKER & Co., No. 4 N. Eighth street, have prepared an elegant assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing, in every style for Christmas gifts. This establishment is one of the leading houses in the city for the outfit of children, and the most exquisite taste is displayed by the Misses SHOEMAKER, who supervise its details.

JACOB LADOMUS, No. 613 Market street, offers a beautiful assortment of gold and silver watches, jewelry; in fine, gold, silver, and plated ware of the best manufacture, at prices that make them great bargains.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 Arch street, has prepared for the holiday season a splendid variety of watches, gold jewelry, silver ware and plated ware, all suitable for gifts, and at reasonable prices.

JOHN BRENNAN, No. 13 S. Eighth street, has a beautiful and well-selected stock of diamonds and other gems, richly set; watches of renowned makers, and bronze and enamelled goods, and gold jewelry, at reduced figures.

ELI HOLDEN, No. 708 Market street, has renewed his large stock with recent importations of watches and fine jewelry, and includes in his assortment clocks, silver ware, and fancy goods, at the lowest rates.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON, S. W. corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, established fifty years ago, stand at the head of their business to-day, as they have done for half a century, and their trade stamp is recognized the world over with as much confidence as is that of the Bank of England. Their work is of the finest quality, and from new designs by the first artists in the country.

HARRISON JARDEN, S. E. corner of Tenth and Arch streets, has a fine assortment of fine watches, jewelry silver and plated ware, all of the best quality and at prices to suit the fall in gold.

G. RUSSELL, No. 22 N. Sixth street, offers an elegant stock of fine American and imported watches and real gold jewelry, and handsome silver ware of coin standard, suitable for presents, and at prices marked down.

M. BRENNAN, No. 203 N. Eighth street, has made preparation for the holidays by a large and well selected stock of watches, silver ware, jewelry, and fancy goods at exceedingly low prices.

MCELROY, No. 11 S. Ninth street, offers a beautiful stock of ladies' opera and walking cloaks of the most substantial and richest materials, and at all prices. Also, ladies' dress goods, white goods, and household fabrics suitable for gifts.

SCHULTZ & JANENTZKY, No. 112 S. Eighth Street, have a splendid variety of paint boxes, Decalcomania pictures, vases, portfolios, pictures, and picture books, and other fancy goods, at low figures, and in abundant variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & Co., No. 920 Chesnut street, have to thoroughly established the reputation of their stock of cloaks, furs, opera sacques, scarfs, etc., that we need only remark that they made especial preparation for the holiday season, in the shape of new and fresh articles suitable for gifts, they offer bargains to reduce their stock.

WILLIAM P. CAMPBELL, No. 1124 Chesnut street, offers a rich and substantial variety of cloaks, opera sacques, furs, scarfs, etc., all of them adapted for presents, and of the best quality and latest styles. His prices are reasonable, to correspond with the fall in gold.

HENRY PARKER, S. E. corner of Ninth and Arch streets, displays a fine and large stock of cloaks, opera sacques, walking coats, and scarfs at prices that really make them bargains.

HENRY E. DAVIS, No. 152 N. Eighth street, has a splendid stock of cloaks, opera sacques, and ladies' walking coats, most fashionable styles, at moderate prices.

MRS. HENRY, No. 38 and 40 N. Ninth street, displays an elegant assortment of cloaks, opera sacques, and walking coats of the latest and freshest goods, and of the most fashionable qualities.

A. W. LYMAN, No. 238 N. Eighth street, presents in his store a fine assortment of cloaks, opera sacks, and walking coats, at low prices and of excellent style, and material.

S. WELCH & Co., N. W. corner Tenth and Arch streets, has a rich and varied stock of cloaks, opera sacques, walking coats, and scarfs at low figures.

IVENS & Co., No. 23 S. Ninth street, have a large and fine stock of cloaks, opera sacques, and walking coats at prices to suit the fall in gold.

D. W. CLARK, No. 602 Chesnut street, offers an immense and miscellaneous stock of jewelry and silver-plated ware of best quality, fancy goods in every variety, suitable for gifts, at real bargains.

W. L. CLARK, No. 1025 Market street, displays in his neat store a fine assortment of watches, jewelry, fancy goods, etc., at prices to suit every purse. His store is well worth a visit.

I. E. WALRAVEN, No. 719 Chesnut street, has prepared a special assortment of the richest and choicest goods for Christmas sales. Lace and brocatelle curtains, embroidered piano covers, Nottingham and Swiss goods of the freshest importations. This establishment is one of the finest in the country, orders being constantly received here from New York, New England, Washington, and California.

The Jewish Synagogue recently fitted up by Mr. WALRAVEN, is considered a *chef d'œuvre*, and the new Union League Hall promises to be a monument to his good taste as well as to the liberality of that loyal body. All Philadelphia remembers that Mr. WALRAVEN had charge of the arrangement of the flags and drapery at the Sanitary Fair; and he and his assistants received no small share of the praise for its magnificent appearance. He has an immense stock on hand, and has marked everything down to present gold prices.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co., No. 723 Chesnut street, are in the field for the Christmas campaign with a magnificent assortment of brocatelles, lace and embroidered curtains, piano covers, window-shades, and a large variety of upholstery articles adapted for gifts. This firm have a large establishment in New York, and import largely by every steamer. They have special agents in Europe to supply them with novelties, and their Christmas display is of the richest and most attractive character. Their prices are marked down at reduced figures.

GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 Chesnut street, displays a rare and beautiful selection of real India shawls and scarfs, selected with the greatest care, in view of quality and design. Mr. FRYER himself has exquisite taste, and his immense stock is probably not surpassed in pattern and texture outside of the warehouse of the East India Company in London. His shelves also abound in rich silks and brocades for evening parties, together with poplins, merinoes, etc.

WILLIAM HENRY PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut street, displays a splendid stock of lace and embroidered curtains, bracatelles, and satins of exquisite quality and of beautiful designs selected with care and skill, especially for Christmas sales. The goods in this store are in every variety of upholstering, including some artistic window shades and fancy articles. The prices are all moderate, to suit the decline in the gold market.

No more acceptable Christmas present can be thought of for boys or girls than a pair of skates. Skating is rapidly becoming one of our most fashionable amusements, and it is undeniably one of the most healthy. Skating parks are being organized in every section of the city, and in every well regulated home the thermometer is consulted with almost as much interest as the clock. The principal skate depots are as follows:—

PHILIP WILSON & Co., No. 409 Chesnut street,
LESLEY & Co., No. 907 Market street,
SMITH & RICHARDSON, No. 611 Market street,
NEWBOLD H. TROTTER, No. 919 Market street,
J. B. SHANNON, No. 1009 Market street.

At these stores a large assortment of sizes, styles, and qualities are constantly on hand.

The variety of articles in our leading Furnishing Stores for gentlemen is so extensive that an entire page of our paper could be filled with them. Each store must, therefore, be its own catalogue. No more sensible or gratifying Christmas gift for a gentleman can be found than some article of apparel such as is found in abundance, of the best quality, at all of the following stores:—

J. W. SCOTT & Co., No. 814 Chesnut street.
WINCHESTER & Co., No. 706 Chesnut street.
LANGDON BURNS, Southeast corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets.
HENRY ATKINSON, No. 620 Chesnut street.
R. C. WALMSLEY, Nos. 5 and 7 N. Sixth street.
G. A. HOFFMAN, No. 825 Arch street.
JOHN C. ARNISON, No. 1 and 3 N. Sixth street.

No Christmas gift can afford more gratification than a sewing machine. It has always an intrinsic value, and being in almost constant use, serves to remind one continually of the giver.

Where opinions are so divided, we of course cannot say which is the best, but must refer our readers to the testimonials constantly found in our advertising columns. We however give the following locations of the depots of the various ones:—

GROVER & BAKER, No. 730 Chesnut street.
THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, No. 630 Chesnut street.
WHEELER & WILSON, No. 704 Chesnut street.
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 720 Chesnut street.

There is of course no more elegant and acceptable gift than a piano. Mr. J. E. GOULD, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, has a splendid assortment of instruments from the celebrated manufactory of STECK BROTHERS, selected especially for Christmas sales.

SCHOMACKER & Co., No. 1021 Chesnut street, have a fine stock of Pianos, of their own make, and which are pronounced by professional judges to be superior to anything made in this country or Europe.

WARBURTON, No. 420 Chesnut street, has a fine stock of hats, caps, &c., for gifts. His goods are all manufactured under his own eye, and are of the best material, fashioned by the most skilful workmen.

BORNER, No. 40 N. Sixth street, has an excellent stock of hats and caps, suitable for gifts.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SON, under the Continental, offer a splendid assortment of gentlemen's hats; ladies' furs, children's hats and caps, and dress and fancy articles generally. Their stock is very fine, and is marked down to low figures. A special selection of goods for gifts has been made at this store, which, under its present management, is acquiring a higher reputation than ever it had before.

GEORGE W. PITCHER, No. 808 Chesnut street, has an elegant stock of photograph albums, engravings, and standard books, in fine bindings, suitable for gifts.

His assortment is constantly replenished from the leading publishing houses in New York and New England, and his prices are extremely moderate. At this store the new style of rustic and carved picture frames can be had in endless variety, and at manufacturers' prices.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, the well-known publishers, No. 306 Chesnut street, have an immense variety of fine books in the richest bindings, annuals, photograph albums, childrens' books, engravings, etc.

Their own publications afford the widest limit of choice, comprising the works of standard authors and poets in every imaginable style. This firm publish DICKEN'S stories complete, and no more beautiful present can be made. Their prices are all marked down at the lowest figure to reduce their enormous stock.

We should not omit to mention that JOHN A. MURPHEY, No. 922 Chesnut street, has a large and elegant assortment of household furnishing goods; among which are many articles suitable for gifts. His patent baby-tender; or magic oscillating cradle, can do almost everything in the way of nursing except to talk.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., No. 715 and 717 Market street, offer in their magnificent new store an elegant assortment of the brown publications, and of standard books generally, in every style of binding and ornamentation. Photograph albums of the richest finish, fine stationery, toy books, and fancy articles.

CHALLEN, No. 1308 Chesnut street, have a miscellaneous stock of books, albums, and fancy articles, suitable for presents, at low prices.

WILLIAM W. HARDING, No. 326 Chesnut street, manufacturer of photograph albums, and tables and prayer books in rich bindings, has prepared a large stock for Christmas sales. They are of substantial make, and ornamented in the richest and most elaborate manner. The goods offered here are in the latest styles of binding, and are handsome and durable.

Our clothing stores should not be overlooked by those in search of presents. A suit of clothes or a warm stylish overcoat makes a present at once useful and gratifying. The following are the leading establishments:—

CHARLES STOKES & Co., under the Continental Hotel.
WANNAMAKER & BROWN, S. E. corner of Sixth and Market streets.
PERRY & Co., No. 603 Chesnut street.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Card from the Trustees.

No. 52 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 14, 1864.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK OF THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

It is advertised that 50,000 Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company will be reserved as WORKING CAPITAL. To prevent misconception, the management desire to state that

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH ($100,000),

will be deposited with the Company's Bankers, to be used only in the development of the magnificent property belonging to the Company and for the legitimate contingent expenses.

A large majority of the stock having been taken, the books will soon be closed.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, PRESIDENT.

FOR THE TRUSTEES]

E. C. STEDMAN, SECRETARY.

Subscription Agents in Philadelphia,

CLARKSON & CO.,

12-16 No. 121 S. THIRD Street,

FOURTH EDITION

THOMAS.

TOTAL ROUT OF HOOD'S ARMY.

The Disastrous Defeat of the Rebels.

THE RAILROADS REPAIRED IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, December 23.—The *Times* has received a special despatch from Franklin, Tennessee, dated yesterday, which says:—The Rebel retreat from Franklin to Duck river beggars all description.

Hood told his corps commanders to get off the best way they could with their commands.

The Rebel army is now beyond Columbia.

The railroad is but little impaired, and trains run to Spring Hill. The telegraphic communication is all right in all directions.

Johnsonville was not destroyed.

The Rebel loss during the campaign was 17,00 men, 51 cannon, and 18 general officers; killed at Franklin, 1400; wounded, 3800; and 1000 prisoners. Before Nashville, and in the retreat to Columbia, 3000 killed and wounded, and 8000 prisoners.

The Union loss at Franklin was 3000, and before Nashville less than 4000; the total Union loss will not exceed 7000, with two generals slightly wounded.

Hood has a pontoon bridge above the shoals on the Tennessee river, where our gunboats cannot reach them.

Hood marched on Franklin with 40,000 men and 65 pieces of artillery. He will have lost nearly half his men.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

A SUCCESSFUL SCOUT IN VIRGINIA.

The Ice Blockade of the Potomac.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—Some days ago Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin started out on a scout from Fairfax, with detachments of the 8th, 13th, and 16th Illinois Cavalry. The party scouted as far up as White Plains, on the Manassas Railroad, without meeting any number of Rebels in arms; but on returning, on Wednesday, having struck off towards Middleburg, and when near that place, they came across a large body of Moseby's guerillas.

A spirited fight ensued, which resulted in the complete rout of the guerillas, with a loss to them of one major and one lieutenant mortally wounded, and fifteen prisoners taken by our troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin safely returned to his camping ground yesterday evening, without the loss of a man, bringing with him his prisoners, who will be sent in to-day and committed to the Old Capitol.

The cold weather of the past few days has caused ice to form on the Potomac to a considerable thickness, and navigation is suspended for the present.

The steamer *Daniel Webster*, due here yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, with the mail and passengers from City Point, got caught in the floating ice at the mouth of the channel opposite Giesboro Point, all efforts to pull her off have failed, and this morning her passengers reached the city by walking on the ice to Giesboro. The steamer *Daniel Morris*, bound down the river with nine hundred troops, also got ice-bound yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and she still remains fast. Boats were despatched last night to the relief of the troops.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, December 23.—Flour quiet; sales of Howard Street superfine at $10@11·12½. Wheat dull; Southern white $2·50@2·85. Corn scarce; new yellow $1·70@1·71. Groceries and Provisions neglected. Whisky steady at Western $2·00@2·04.

PENNSYLVANIA

IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 139 S. FIFTH ST., PHILADA.

CAPITAL, 1,000,000 DOLLARS.

200,000 SHARES, AT $5·00 EACH.

Reserved Capital, $250,000.

PRESIDENT,
ALEXANDER K. McCLURE.

DIRECTORS,

A. K. McCLURE, JOHN M. FOMEROY,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, ELISHA W. DAVIS,
D. K. JACKMAN, PETER H. SMALL,
J. C. BOMBERGER.

SECRETARY,
JAMES M. SELLERS.

TREASURER,
ELISHA W. DAVIS.

This Company has three different tracts of land now producing oil, and ample revenues to guarantee regular dividends.

The three tracts with wells on them are capable of extensive development, and the Company have five engines and the fixtures ready to prosecute the work.

It has 120 acres in fee on Allegheny river, immediately opposite Oil City, with 110 rods river front, and 75 rods front on Lay's Run. This land is now worth $100,000 exclusive of the Oil right.

It has 100 acres in fee in the Cherry Run District, immediately adjoining Cherry Run Petroleum Company, and leases are about to be executed with two strong parties to sink wells on lease on this tract, the Company to receive half the Oil.

It has two tracts of land on Oil Creek, each producing over ten barrels per day, and one tract on the Allegheny river producing ten barrels of heavy Oil, worth $21 per barrel. All of these tracts will be promptly developed, and they are well-tested Oil lands.

It is organized on a certain basis *to pay dividends from the start*. Its revenues from Oil alone are more than *twelve per cent. per annum* on the capital; and new wells are about to be sunk on lease, without cost to the Company, and one-half the proceed will belongs to the Company.

The Company has $250,000 of its own capital in reserve belonging to the Stockholders, and taking it altogether *its resources for certain dividends are not approached by any other Oil stock now in the market at even double the original cost.*

The officers of this Company mean to prosecute the development of these lands most energetically, and they have entire confidence that they will yield very large dividends on the capital stock.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company. 12-23-6t2

USEFUL GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Can be found at

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

S. E. corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.

Best De Laines reduced to 25 cents.
Finest-rate De Laines for 37½ cents.
Best Calicoes only 25c cents.
Good Calicoes for 31 cents.
Fine Dress Goods of all kinds at very low prices.
French Merinoes, good quality, reduced from $2·50 to $1·00.
Extra fine French Merinoes only $2·00.
Double width all-wool De Laines, $1·25 and $1·50.
Single width all-wool De Laines from 62 cents to $1·00.
Fine quality figured all-wool De Laines reduced to $1·00.
Figured Merinoes only $1·50.

FANCY PLAIDS IN GREAT VARIETY.

A very cheap lot at 75 cents
Plaids from 75 cents upwards.
A lot extra fine Plaids reduced from $3·50 to $2·50.

SHAWLS!!! SHAWLS!!!

Blanket L. S. Shawls, best quality, $10·00.
Fine-rate Blanket Long Shawls for $7·00.
Having just added an extensive Cloak and Hood Skirt Department to our store, we are now prepared to offer the best Cloaks and Suits at prices that will defy competition.
We invite an examination of our reduced
ONE SPRING HOOP SKIRTS,
which are made of fine pearl steel, making them more durable than any other Skirts in the American market.

CLOAKS!!! CLOAKS!!!

Cloaks, splendid styles; Cloaking Cloths of all kinds.
Cloaks made to order.
Please give us a call, and save money by buying your Holiday Gifts at our store.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

12-20-3trp S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Sts., Phila

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

113 PRICE & W